



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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Thursday
10 June 1993

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Angolan, S. African Foreign Ministers Meet in Windhoek

Ministers Promise 'All Possible Aid' for Peace

MB0506055093 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1858 GMT 04 Jun 93

[Text] Windhoek June 4 SAPA—South African Minister of Foreign Affairs Pik Botha on Friday [4 June] promised all possible aid for the Angolan peace process at an historic meeting with his Angolan and Namibian counterparts in Windhoek which paved the way for regional co-operation. The former enemies agreed at bilateral and trilateral talks that the Angolan civil war should be urgently resolved in terms of the Bicesse Accords signed in Portugal in May, 1991.

Mr Botha said his meeting with Namibian counterpart Theo-Ben Gurirab and Angolan Valencio de Moura could pave the way for a meeting between heads of state. He accepted an invitation from Mr de Moura to visit Luanda, saying he would make the trip "as soon as possible". The three ministers resolved to remain in regular contact.

Mr Botha and Mr de Moura said they would continue to support regional development, particularly economic relations. A trade boom between South Africa and Angola collapsed last year with the renewed outbreak of civil war.

The three ministers agreed that southern African countries should pool resources and forge common development strategies.

In a surprise development, UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] leader Jonas Savimbi tried to reach Mr Botha by telephone during the talks, a move delegates said indicated a possible willingness to talk peace. No contact was made, but Mr Botha later said he was willing to meet Dr Savimbi and to broker a settlement in Angola, although he had no idea how to contact the UNITA leader and had not spoken to him for five months.

A joint statement after the talks said Mr Botha and his Angolan counterpart agreed to give attention to the status of their representative offices in Pretoria and Luanda.

The ministers reviewed southern African security and agreed to convene a regional meeting of civil aviation directorates to co-ordinate and control sub-continental airspace.

Mr Botha said Mr de Moura had told him he had never been declared persona non grata in Luanda after his mediation between UNITA and the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] government, and that this had been a misconception by the media. He said South Africa was willing to support attempts to alleviate the plight of an estimated two million Angolans facing what the ministers described as a "humanitarian

crisis". Effective distribution of aid could be hampered by landmines, so South Africa was training Angolans in mine-lifting, Mr Botha said. Fifty Angolans had already received such training from the South African Defence Force.

Mr Botha said South Africa would make available medicines and help establish training centres. The ministers agreed that co-operation between regional law enforcement authorities should be explored for security and to combat weapons and diamond smuggling.

In his opening statement at the talks, Mr Botha said southern Africa's survival depended on pooling resources. The coming decade, he said, would be characterised by fading military and ideological issues, and by economic discussions and the themes of human rights and environmental protection.

Mr Botha said all African states faced the challenge of poverty, and the challenge was how to manage development without creating unmanageable national debts.

Governments To Upgrade Missions

MB0706061893 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 6 Jun 93

[Text] Angola and South Africa today decided to upgrade their diplomatic missions in Pretoria and Luanda to the level of embassies. This occurred during the meeting between the Angolan and South African foreign ministers in the Namibian capital.

No date has been set yet for the opening of the embassies.

Chiluba, Namibia's Nujoma Call For Intervention in Angola

MB1006055593 Lusaka Zambia National Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 0500 GMT 10 Jun 93

[Text] President Chiluba and his Namibian counterpart, Dr. Sam Nujoma, yesterday made a passionate appeal to the international community to intervene in the Angolan war before it spills over to neighboring countries. The two heads of state, who met at [word indistinct] in Namibia, noted that without an immediate intervention in the Angolan armed struggle, the war (?will) spread to neighboring countries.

The call came in the wake of threats by Angola's UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] that [words indistinct] (?targeting) Zambia and Namibia, both neighbors to Angola [words indistinct] bilateral talks which lasted over two hours.

President Chiluba expressed (?an) anxiety that the Angolan situation is [words indistinct] and a shame to Africa (?as a whole). The president, who was accompanied by Home Affairs Minister Newstead Zimba, called for an immediate end to the bloodshed in Angola.

ECOWAS Desires Good Relations With Cote d'Ivoire

AB0406150093 Paris AFP in French 1241 GMT
4 Jun 93

[Text] Lagos, 4 Jun (AFP)—The Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) "does not not want to enter into any verbal confrontation" with Cote d'Ivoire concerning the action of the Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group [ECOMOG] in Liberia, it was learned today from a reliable source at the organization's headquarters in Lagos.

ECOWAS wants to maintain the good relations currently prevailing between itself and Cote d'Ivoire and does not want to do anything to create "tension" between the two countries, the source explained.

This reaction follows confirmation today by Ivorian Foreign Minister Amara Essy that Nigerian ECOMOG planes last week made an incursion into Ivorian territory, despite denials by the West African force deployed in Liberia and ECOWAS.

Ethiopian Organization Protests OAU Secretary's Nomination

EA0406205093 Addis Ababa Voice of Ethiopia in
Amharic to Neighboring Countries 1600 GMT 4 Jun 93

[Text] The All-Amhara People's Organization [AAPO] has said that OAU Secretary General Salim Ahmed Salim should not be re-elected for a second term because of his failure to uphold the principles and decisions of the OAU and because he has exposed the sovereignty and national unity of OAU member states to danger by undermining the true identity of the organization.

In a letter to the leader of the Republic of Tanzania, the birthplace of Dr. Salim, and to member states of the organization, the AAPO expressed its considerable dissatisfaction with the proposal of the Tanzanian Government to the member states for the re-election of Dr. Salim. The AAPO has also sent a letter to the permanent members of the UN Security Council, the presidents of the EC and the European Parliament, and to Dr. Salim Ahmed Salim himself.

PTA Accuses S. Africa of 'Flooding' Member States

MB0806094793 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0752
GMT 8 Jun 93

[Text] Lusaka June 8 SAPA—The 10-nation Preferential Trade Area (PTA) for eastern and southern Africa has accused Pretoria of flooding its member states with consumer goods using certain member countries as outlet satellites.

The Lusaka-based PTA secretariat is currently investigating reports that certain member countries, particularly Lesotho and Swaziland, are being used by South Africa to undermine the regulations of the sub-region's economic grouping.

Zambian manufacturers on Monday asked why the PTA was not protecting business of its member countries by allowing Pretoria to "suffocate and choke" the trading block with its subsidised goods.

South Africa is not a member but Zambian manufacturers cited Swaziland and Lesotho as the major culprits.

PTA Director of Trade and Customs Zewde Demissie confirmed the reports, stressing: "Under normal circumstances, South African goods are not supposed to enjoy PTA trade privileges like member states."

Zambia is at the moment flooded with South African goods and the once peculiar shortages have been wiped out completely although consumers have complained of high prices.

UK Opens Regional Development Division in Pretoria

MB0806092093 Johannesburg Radio South Africa
Network in English 0500 GMT 8 Jun 93

[Text] Five southern African countries are set to receive a boost with the opening in Pretoria of a British development division in the subcontinent.

A British Embassy statement said the division would be responsible for Britain's on-going aid programs in South Africa, Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland, and Namibia.

The statement said the division was expected to administer programs amounting to about 175 million rands in the region in the present financial year. It said that in 1992-93 the British Government spent about 55 million rands in South Africa alone.

Burundi

Demonstrations Against President Continue in Bujumbura

EA0806215193 Kigali Radiodiffusion Nationale de la Republique Rwandaise in French 1800 GMT 8 Jun 93

[Excerpt] In Burundi, street demonstrations are still taking place to protest the 1 June election of Melchior Ndadaye to the country's highest office through elections which were admired by observers and by the outgoing President Pierre Buyoya.

About 2,000 Tutsi university and secondary school students held street demonstrations today, in Bujumbura to protest. The students said that Melchior Ndadaye based his campaign on ethnic and not political matters. The electoral protests started on 4 June, the day after the Interior Ministry published the results.

It is worth reporting that the demonstrations are taking place despite warnings from Burundian authorities on 6 June. The Bujumbura mayor, for example released a communique prohibiting all protests against the presidential election results. [passage omitted]

Buyoya Urges Action Against Demonstrators

EA0906180593 Bujumbura Radio-Television Nationale du Burundi Radio in French 0430 GMT 9 Jun 93

[Text] The president of the Republic, Major Pierre Buyoya, held a meeting with senior officials of the Ministry of Interior and Local Government and provincial governors yesterday. Their talks focused on the 1 June presidential elections, and the continuation of the process to democratize institutions.

The head of state recalled and commented on his decision to bow before the verdict of the people, in line with respect for the rules of the democratic game. He asked territorial administration officials to make the safeguarding of peace and security in cooperation with all the partners concerned their priority. He also ordered them to ensure the continuation of the process to democratize national institutions, and to ensure respect for the state. The head of state finally asked them to take appropriate measures against all those who are trying to block the democratization process, particularly through unauthorized demonstrations.

Congo

Opposition Leader Accused of Planning To Take Power

AB0906160093 Paris AFP in English 1417 GMT 9 Jun 93

[Text] Brazzaville, June 9 (AFP)—General Yhombi Opango, head of a political coalition supporting Congo's

president, on Wednesday [9 June] accused opposition leader Bernard Kolelas of arousing insurrection and warned of a crackdown.

In a radio broadcast, Opango said that the presidential movement "will use all means never again to allow Mr. Kolelas to sow the hatred of division, build barricades, hand out weapons of war and terrorize the people."

Kolelas late Tuesday went on television to call for a "civil disobedience" campaign to force President Pascal Lissouba to hold new general elections in 12 constituencies where the opposition alleged fraud was widespread.

A run-off round of the vote was held on Sunday in 11 constituencies where the winners still had to be decided, but the government insisted that it was up to the supreme court to rule in the 12 contested cases.

None of Sunday's election results has been announced and the poll has been followed by shooting incidents that claimed at least three lives and left five wounded with political tensions running high.

Kolelas appealed to "all (the opposition coalition's) militants, all its democrats and all the people to defend by all means, and I mean all means, our threatened democracy, to bar the road to despotism and tyranny."

In response, Opango described Kolelas as a "terrorist" prepared to "unleash his addicts into the streets" to "take power by force" and condemned him for his alliance with "yesterday's torturer," former military ruler Denis Sassou-Nguesso.

The opposition groups the Congolese Labour Party, the former sole ruling party, and the Party for Democratic Renewal. In the first round of the poll, the opposition took 49 seats of the 125 parliamentary seats, minority parties took three and the presidential took 62, with 11 still to be decided.

Military High Command Meets President, Issues Statement

AB0906184793 Brazzaville Radio Nationale Congolaise Network in French 1807 GMT 9 Jun 93

[Statement from the Congolese Armed Forces, FAC, issued in Brazzaville on 9 June, read by Major Jean-Robert Fobaret]

[Text] The current situation needs all the country's active forces to demonstrate calmness. Faithful to their tradition to save the democracy threatened by the two large political groups that have been called upon for appeasement, the Congolese Armed Forces [FAC] have called on their High Command to meet the president of the Republic. Let us listen to the statement read by Major Jean-Robert Fobaret:

[Begin Fobaret recording] Following the recent statements made on the air by the chairman of the Union for

Democratic Renewal- Congolese Labor Party [URD-PCT] coalition on 8 June, and the chairman of the presidential group today, 9 June—which are capable of leading to fratricidal clashes—the FAC High Command today brought together all officers with the rank of general on active duty as well as commanders of all forces of the Brazzaville garrison in order to analyze the country's serious political crisis.

Always faithful to the commitment it made during the sovereign national conference, which is to guarantee the people's security and the smooth operations of the democratic process, the FAC High Command decided to meet today the president of the Republic, who is the supreme commander of the Armed Forces and guarantor of the national unity, in order to bring to his attention some suggestions on solving the present crisis. While awaiting his reply, and in the interest of everyone, the FAC is calling on the officials of the large political groups to undertake conciliatory actions and to avoid all gatherings or actions capable of disturbing public order. For this reason, special security measures will be taken in the large cities beginning today.

[Signed] The High Command of the Congolese Armed Forces. [end recording]

Presidential Security Guard Explains 7 Jun Events

AB1006104693 Brazzaville Radio Nationale Congolaise Network in French 1830 GMT 8 Jun 93

[Statement by the Presidential Security Guard on the 7 June events at the home of Union for Democratic Renewal Chairman Gabriel Bokilo; place and date not given]

[Text] In the afternoon of 7 June, the Presidential Security Guard was informed about the planned invasion of the Panafrican Union for Social Democracy [UPADS] headquarters by Union for Democratic Renewal [URD] activists, who had gathered at the home of Gabriel Bokilo. This operation was aimed at attacking UPADS activists at their party headquarters, and to cause material damage there.

In order to assist persons in danger, a team of five soldiers belonging to the Presidential Security Guard was dispatched to the scene aboard a Sovamag jeep with specific instructions. Beyond all expectations, the activists of the URD-Congolese Labor Party [PCT] Coalition, who had all sorts of war weapons in their possession, opened fire on our soldiers. In regard to the Presidential Security Guard, in order to respect our instructions, the leader of our team told the soldiers not to return fire. As our jeep was unable to advance because of the shooting, our team leader got down from the jeep and proceeded inoffensively toward the armed demonstrators in order to explain the reason for the presence of the Presidential Security Guard. Soldiers who were directing operations on the side of the crowd, who recognized the leader of

our soldiers, called for a cease-fire which was observed by the fighters. The worst was avoided on both sides.

It is worth noting however that the URD-PCT activists succeeded in hitting the jeep stationed near Mr. Bokilo's house. It was at that spot that they burned it. The truth is that our men never fired on the crowd. One of our soldiers was injured by bullet but his life is not in danger. The only loss we suffered was that of the Sovamag jeep which was set on fire. Therefore, the URD's report that three of our men died is a figment of the imagination of the leaders of that party. It is worth noting that the corpse that was abandoned at the scene until evening, was that of a person killed by URD-PCT activists. They caught an UPDS activist who had obstinately pushed his way into the crowd. This is the exact version of the facts as we know them.

Signed, the management of the Presidential Security Guard.

Calm Reported in Brazzaville; Security Tightened

AB1006083093 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French 0730 GMT 10 Jun 93

[Text] Today is national reconciliation day in Congo. This is in line with the implementation of the resolutions of the sovereign national conference. Therefore, today is a paid holiday.

Meanwhile, despite the opposition's call for civil disobedience to back their demand for the reorganization of the second round of legislative elections, calm reigns for the moment, especially, in Brazzaville. It is noteworthy that security has been tightened there.

Also today, the full results of the second round of the legislative elections held on 6 June are expected to be announced, in principle. Meanwhile, the presidential group has majority seats in Parliament with 69 elected candidates, so there is virtually no more anxiety.

Rwanda

Parties Seek Extension of Peace Negotiations

AB0806155093 Dakar PANA in English 1054 GMT 8 Jun 93

[Text] Arusha (Tanzania), 8 Jun (SHIHATA/PANA)—The Rwandan Government and the rebel Rwandan Patriotic Front (RPF) have asked Tanzanian President Ali Hassan Mwinyi to extend the ongoing peace negotiations to 12 June. The two parties were to have concluded an agreement on 6 June. Differences on certain key issues have however slowed progress. These include the formation of a new national army and modalities on the implementation of the peace agreement. Sources at the meeting said discussions on the Rwandan refugee problem were held in a cordial atmosphere and there was a possibility the two sides would soon come to agreement.

Somalia

Aidid Statement Questions UNOSOM 5 Jun Actions

EA0906212293 Mogadishu Radio Mogadishu in Somali
1700 GMT 9 Jun 93

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] A statement [from Aidid radio] has denied reports spread by United Nations Operation in Somalia [UNOSOM] which claimed that its forces had gone to Radio Mogadishu to search for arms and that the Chairman Aidid had issued a command contradicting this.

The statement noted that letters by a U.S. military officer were handed to a United Somali Congress [USC] senior officer. These included a letter and other envelopes addressed to a third party. The USC officer told the American that it was dark and he could not find the addressee. Then the U.S. officer took back the letter and the following morning, UNOSOM-2 forces attacked Radio Mogadishu. The statement said that the content of the open letter concerned an arms search, with no date or place indicated.

The statement addresses several queries to UNOSOM-2, including:

1. Why was the letter addressed to an individual who had no connection with the cease-fire, arms reduction, or peace when UNOSOM-2 knows who the relevant officers are?
2. Why was the letter sent on 4 June for action to be taken the following morning?
3. Why was the arms search necessary at Radio Mogadishu?
4. Why was it necessary to flood a small radio station with lots of soldiers armed with heavy weapons?
5. Why did UNOSOM-2 not ask the Somali Liberation Army officers to accompany its forces and officers during the arms search?

So far, there are no answers to these questions. The statement requests that the UN Security Council form an independent and impartial committee to investigate the incident of 5 June as well as UNOSOM-2's actions, which are biased against the Somali National Alliance. Finally, it clarifies that SNA is ready to work with UNOSOM-2 to implement peace, reconciliation, and reconstruction in Somalia.

Aidid Says Prepared To Meet Fact-Finding Committee

EA0906191493 Mogadishu Radio Mogadishu in Somali
1700 GMT 9 Jun 93

[Excerpts] Mr. Mohamed Farah Aidid, Somali National Alliance [SNA] and United Somali Congress [USC] chairman, has attended a meeting of officials from the

executive committees of the organizations united under the SNA, representatives of administrations, and other operatives. The meeting was held at the headquarters of the SNA chairman. The current national situation, the implementation of the resolutions passed at the central regions' peace conference, and the need to establish the true cause of the 5 June events were some of the issues discussed. [passage omitted]

In an address to the meeting, Aidid said the SNA was ready to fully investigate who was responsible for the recent massacre in Mogadishu in which Somali people suffered immensely. He clarified that, as a chairman, he was prepared to meet the fact-finding committee on this matter anywhere. However, this committee should be impartial and work fairly, and should be wide ranging so that the examination is just. [passage omitted]

He added that he was not informed of the steps taken by United Nations Operation Somalia [UNOSOM] on 5 June verbally or in written form. He did not give a verbal or written command for the people to take action either. He said that it was surprising that he or other SNA leaders should be accused of knowing what was going on beforehand, adding that the claim is false and without foundation.

The chairman also noted the need to implement peace measures for the central regions and to reach similar results in Kismaayo. He added that the Somali Liberation Army should begin operations. [passage indistinct].

New Radio Station Urges UNOSOM To Leave 'Immediately'

EA0906170993 Mogadishu Voice of the Somali Masses
in Somali 1030 GMT 9 Jun 93

[Text] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. [Words indistinct] the Voice of the Somali Masses. We are always ready to defend our dignity, sovereignty, and independence. Having been independent for 33 years, we will never allow our country to be re-colonized.

We call on United Nations Operation Somalia [UNOSOM] soldiers to leave our country immediately. In particular, we call on the Pakistani soldiers to leave our country as soon as possible because they are being used as mercenaries.

We are aware of the negative U.S. policies in our country, but let the Americans know that we own this nation and that we are ready to shed our blood for it until the end. [UN Special Envoy] Admiral Jonathan Howe's intrigues in our country have been exposed, and he is embarrassed. So let him leave our country immediately. It is unfortunate that the United Nations has become a tool for U.S. imperialism against developing countries like Somalia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, and Cambodia. It is obvious that these countries will be the Bermuda triangle for the Americans and that they will... [sentence as heard].

We know the international community and UNOSOM came here for humanitarian work but, unfortunately, they are being used to re-colonize our country. This is not going to work, God willing. We, the Somali masses, have the power [words indistinct]. We do not want outside interference.

We, the Somali masses, call on the Governments of India, Malaysia, and South Korea to stop sending their troops to Somalia. We, the Somali masses, are against military oppression and the pillaging of our country's natural resources, which continues unabated.

Listeners, friends: That was the first declaration of the Voice of the Somali masses. These declarations will continue; there are many of them. The first was passed on 8 June. God willing, we will broadcast more declarations, which are written in blood. They will be the second and the third.

We remind you that you can listen to the radio, and we ask you to follow our many programs, which are coming up.

Listeners, friends: We ask all of you to counter the selfish activities of United Nations Operation Somalia-2 [UNOSOM-2], even UNOSOM-6. We are always ready to cooperate with you, if you are ready for it, but if you do not want to cooperate, then you will be restricted in where you can work. UNOSOM-2: We once again ask you to change the activities you are carrying out. If you do not, the Somali masses are prepared to undertake any steps to solve their problems. We ask you to change your method of work, which is to divide Somalis by giving them dollars and imposing unpopular leaders on them. Somalis can nominate themselves, organize elections, and everything else. The Addis Ababa agreement succeeded in agreeing on regional administration but you rejected it.

Somali organizations meet in Somalia, especially Mogadishu. You are not pleased with this reconciliation because if Somalis agree, then the work of UNOSOM-2 and the way it uses money in Somalia will stop. UNOSOM-2: We ask you to change your ways. Then we can compromise [words indistinct]. At least admit something to the Somali masses and leave them to decide their own destiny. Thank you UNOSOM-2.

As Somalis say: A bad laborer blames his tools. Howe attempted to gain control of [Aidid's] Radio Mogadishu and at the same time claimed to have been investigating weapons. This is a baseless claim. We ask Howe to

change the documents on Somalia because the masses see Howe as wrong [words indistinct] Somalia.

Friends: While going around Mogadishu today, I [as heard] saw many incidents. Mogadishu was very calm but UNOSOM was very tense. UNOSOM today vacated all its offices, especially its headquarters. They also evacuated the United Nations Development Program office and crowded into the U.S. compound. We call upon them to change their ways and acknowledge the Somali people [word indistinct] without provocation. The Somali masses are not ready for war, but we request that UNOSOM put their weapons down and stop the massacres and intimidation of Somali people.

The UN Security Council does not rule Somalia. The Security Council is the Security Council, as for the destiny of Somali people, it should be left for the Somali masses to decide.

After UNOSOM failed to succeed in its [words indistinct] way it changed to another method of crippling the people economically. Helicopters are flying low over Somali houses and blowing away the roofs, which are expensive. We call on UNOSOM-2 to stop using the helicopters to damage homes.

French Tanks Reportedly Arrive in Mogadishu

LD0906192693 Paris Radio France International in French 1830 GMT 9 Jun 93

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] Jean Helene tells us that a column of 15 French tanks have apparently entered Mogadishu today. It seems that they came from Baydhabo, where the 1,100 or so French paratroops are stationed. [passage omitted]

Uganda

Museveni Receives Sudanese Emissary, Officials

EA0906174593 Kampala Radio Uganda Network in English 0400 GMT 9 Jun 93

[Text] A special envoy of the Sudanese Government, Mr. 'Ali al-Haj Muhammad, who is also minister of planning and investment, has called on President Yoweri Museveni at State House, Entebbe. He was accompanied by two officials. President Museveni and the envoy discussed issues pertaining to the peace process in the Sudan. Present was the deputy minister of foreign affairs, Mr. Agard Didi.

Law and Order Minister on Raids on PAC, APLA
MB0406191093 Johannesburg RAPPORT in Afrikaans
30 May 93 p 2

[Interview with Law and Order Minister Hernus Kriel by Karin Brynard—place and date not given; first two paragraphs are introduction]

[Text] This week, Law and Order Minister Hernus Kriel learned how it feels when the international spotlight falls on you and when at home they are baying for your blood.

In the aftermath of police action against PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress] leaders and APLA [Azanian People's Liberation Army] members in the early hours of Tuesday morning, the storm which raged at the negotiating council, a stormy cabinet session, and the turbulent late night session on Thursday night at which he had to go and state his case, he remains adamant that he will stand by his decision.

[Brynard] There are doubts—including some among your own colleagues—that your police generals did not have sufficient information for Tuesday morning's arrests. If that is the case, you become the victim/hostage of your own department and you will have to pay the price.

[Kriel] This is the type of risk that faces the political head of any portfolio. Due to the vastness of the law and order portfolio, I am dependent on information from my department. And because one's department is made up of people, you do from time to time receive the wrong information. I am not saying that it was the case here, but it can happen.

I do not want to speculate on the validity of my department's evidence on the PAC arrests. Four people have already been convicted. I admit it was for lesser offenses, but the fact remains: We must tackle the problem of violence at its core and not only treat the symptoms. That was the whole purpose of Tuesday's action. We wanted to get hold of the chief planners, the brains behind the violence. It does not help to go for the small fry.

I am satisfied that the police informed me well, but I do not evaluate evidence. That is the task of the attorney generals. I personally cannot go through police files to determine whether their evidence is watertight enough to warrant an arrest. Besides, they do not ask for my approval when they want to arrest someone. According to police law, I do not have the authority to instruct the commissioner of police when to and when not to make an arrest. In other words, the right of the police to act is independent of political interference; the contrary would spell chaos and corruption. I hope it will remain like that in the new South Africa.

[Brynard] This has been a week in which the spotlight worldwide sharply focused on you. Your own followers congratulated you, but others condemned you harshly.

[Kriel] To be minister of law and order in these times means that you acquire a high profile. It is not exactly my style. I in fact believe that the criticism was not focused on the real problem, namely, the violence.

[Brynard] It would seem that in the cabinet, there are two views on violence, the one being that the negotiations have to be settled as soon as possible and only then should violence be tackled effectively. The other contends that violence should be tackled first, and negotiations thereafter. You seem to support the latter and differ sharply from Mr. Roelf Meyer and the negotiators.

[Kriel] There are no differences. We in the National Party have for a long time been saying that the negotiation process will not survive in a climate of violence. The two must be tackled in tandem. If a political settlement has to be reached now, I would say that in our situation we cannot hold an election. The climate of violence will not allow that. Nobody believed us when we said that violence is outrunning the negotiations. But the police action this week brought home at least this reality to the opposition—the ANC [African National Congress] and the PAC: We are serious about the violence.

[Brynard] The police are saying that the violence is escalating by the day. About 80 policemen have been killed since the beginning of the year, 50 people have been killed in the first two days of the week and every day approximately 5,000 applications for firearm licenses are received from mostly whites.

[Kriel] There is indeed fear among our people. I am not out of touch with our voters at the grass roots. These are not signs of radicalization. Our people want to protect themselves. I believe that the police action this week was a further step to cool the climate of violence.

[Brynard] After this week it is being said that the lines between the hawks and the doves in President de Klerk's cabinet have finally been drawn—with you as leader of the hawks and Mr. Roelf Meyer as leader of the doves.

[Kriel] That is a total misconstruing of the situation. Our lines of duty involve different responsibilities. Mine is law and order and his is negotiations. It puts us in different functions, but not in different camps. I also say the negotiation process must progress.

[Brynard] It is being speculated that bitter words were exchanged between you and Mr. Meyer at a marathon cabinet session and that the first eight hours of the cabinet meeting were taken up by this matter.

[Kriel] It was not a marathon session. There were matters we had to discuss from the morning to the afternoon which were not on the agenda, including matters held over from the previous week. That is why we could only get to the real agenda in the evening.

[Brynard] On Tuesday at the Negotiating Council in Kempton Park, Mr. Meyer appeared somewhat disturbed, according to observers, about the police action the previous night and by the fact that he had not been informed.

[Kriel] I do not think he was upset. He did not have the necessary information to present his case. I had intended to inform him early on Tuesday morning so that he would have been the first to hear about it from me. I tried, but I could not trace him. Later that morning I tried to disclose all the information, but it was difficult because the police were in the process of making arrests.

[Brynard] In police ranks, it is being said that the purpose of Tuesday morning's action was to bring about a second Rivonia trial to smoke out the real ringleaders behind the APLA attacks. It is also being said that there are enough suspicions that many people in the PAC at least know about the planning of violence.

[Kriel] This was nothing sinister aimed at undermining the negotiation process. It was an honest attempt to see if we could not stop the violence. Remember, the PAC and APLA have a specific policy to kill policemen. Eighty policemen are already dead. They must know: If they want to wage a war against the police, they will get special attention from the police. They must not overestimate the immunity which the negotiation process gives them.

To me the most illogical and opportunistic argument is the one by Cyril Ramaphosa—ANC's chief negotiator—that we may not touch the PAC. We in Government signed the Pretoria Minute with the ANC, at which we agreed that the ANC must suspend the armed struggle before negotiations commenced. Can we not expect the same from the PAC? Mr. Ramaphosa's line of argument is immoral and purely politically opportunistic. He is afraid of the PAC and does not want to antagonize it, because he knows the PAC will affect the ANC's support base.

[Brynard] You have been accused of putting the negotiation process, already balanced on a knife edge, under further unnecessary pressure. Had you considered that before Tuesday's actions?

[Kriel] Yes, I did. The police wanted to do it before the long weekend, but had problems. By Monday I pointed out that it would influence both the negotiation process and my police debate in Parliament.

[Brynard] Are you a hawk?

[Kriel] [laughs]

[Brynard] You were hauled over the coals on Thursday night at the Negotiating Council session after you had been instructed to report to the council. Were you offended?

[Kriel] I have been through worse sessions in Parliament. It was not the first time that I was asked to resign.

However, I have never been as rudely told to pack up as I was by Mr. Ramaphosa. He did it in an extremely rude manner. I think the whole atmosphere on Thursday night was against me as a person. It was not about the merits of the matter, but rather about politics. I had to be destroyed, as I am regarded as the big opponent. I stick to my guns: How can you ask for amnesty while you are sitting at the negotiation table, and at the same time continue to kill policemen?

[Brynard] You are regarded as the most popular leader figure in the Cape Province and as the so-called head of the hawks in the cabinet—the man who wants to push out Dr. Dawie de Villiers as Cape National Party leader. Is that true?

[Kriel] What there is between Dawie and I has developed over a long time. When Chris Heunis was ousted as minister, I was one of the major organizers helping to get Dawie elected Cape leader. We have come many years together, since student days, two rooms from each other in the same hostel at Stellenbosch. He was my senior. He initiated me. I had it tough under him.

I am not the kind of person who will stab someone like that in the back. That is why there are no ill feelings between us. Gossip like this is an attempt at driving a wedge between us. I have the greatest respect for his leadership and the fact that he is the NP's chief election organizer. There is no unhappiness here.

[Brynard] Are you the leader of the hawks in the NP caucus and the cabinet? That has often been said in speeches and press reports.

[Kriel] The story is very exaggerated. I think it has to do with my line of duty. I can very safely say—and you can go and relate it to the "doves"—that I have always wanted to go further in reforms than others who are regarded as the so-called "doves." Since my Stellenbosch days I have not been conservative.

My philosophy in life is that of balance. I try to evaluate things, not in terms of liberal or conservative views, but entirely on what is good for the country. At times one arrives at liberal decisions, and at times one is forced to make ones that are not very liberal. That is all.

Police Display Confiscated APLA Documents, Maps

MB1006052793 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in Afrikaans 1800 GMT 9 Jun 93

[Text] In an unusual move today, police displayed to the media some of the documents and plans confiscated at PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress] offices last week. The South African Police also announced that seven APLA [Azanian People's Liberation Army] members have been arrested in connection with incidents of robbery and attacks on members of the security forces, including an aborted attack on a cabinet minister from one of the self-governing homelands.

[Begin recording] [SABC reporter Annemarie Coetzee] At a news conference, police declined to disclose the identity of the cabinet minister for security reasons. They said the arrest of the seven APLA members stems directly from last month's raid on the PAC. The maps and plans displayed to the media are examples of documents confiscated by the police at the PAC headquarters on 25 May. The documents contain details on the location and appearance of two police stations and a defense force base. The police stations are the Sasioville station in Kroonstad and the Winburg police station. The police did not want to disclose which defense force base was involved, but from documents displayed, it would appear that the movements of soldiers were being watched closely.

[Colonel Johan Mostert] If you were planning an attack on a police station or institution, these plans would suffice 100 percent, not only to launch the attack, but also to escape and to know the area well.

[Coetzee] The confiscated documents will serve as evidence in court cases. [end recording]

NP: PAC Committed to Agenda of Talking, Shooting

MB1006070793 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 0500 GMT 10 Jun 93

[Text] The National Party [NP] says the latest arrest of APLA [Azanian People's Liberation Army] members on charges that include attempted assassination is proof that the PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress] is still committed to a double agenda of both talking and shooting.

Seven APLA members were arrested this week in connection with fatal attacks on members of the security forces and an unsuccessful attempt on the life of a cabinet minister from a self-governing territory. The NP's director of media liaison, Mr. Marthinus van Schalkwyk, said that if the PAC chose terrorism over negotiations it should be treated like a terrorist organization.

He said the statement by Mr. Benny Alexander of the PAC, that talks with the government were being suspended, was contrary to the instructions of the multi-party Negotiating Council.

PAC Calls on Commonwealth To Maintain Sanctions

MB0906153593 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1501 GMT 9 Jun 93

[Text] Johannesburg June 9 SAPA—Commonwealth countries should wait another 11 months before lifting sanctions against South Africa, the Pan Africanist Congress [PAC] said in a statement on Wednesday [9 June].

The PAC in part blamed the Commonwealth for the failure of the forerunner of multiparty talks, the Convention for a Democratic South Africa (Codesa), saying it lifted "people-to-people" sanctions too soon.

"This contributed to the regime becoming even more intransigent," it said.

Once again South Africa's "oppressed and dispossessed" were seeing Australia, Canada and the secretary-general of the Commonwealth undermine their efforts "by making premature statements about lifting Commonwealth sanctions".

"The PAC calls on all Commonwealth [countries] to bear with us for another 11 months, until elections for a constituent assembly do take place and an independent transitional authority is in place during the transition period," the statement said.

PAC Says Not To Nationalize Industry

MB0906135693 Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 9 Jun 93 p 5

[Report by Tim Marsland: "PAC Rejects Nationalisation"]

[Text] The PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress] would not nationalise industry if it came to power, PAC secretary for economic affairs Sipho Shabalala said yesterday.

Addressing a conference on commercialisation and corporatisation at Midrand yesterday, he said the PAC did not have nationalisation on its agenda.

"I want to set the record straight. We will never nationalise buildings and so on. We are not fanatics," he said.

However, the PAC would like to see blacks on the boards of companies so that the workers "have a sense of ownership ... We want all people to have access to wealth," he said.

PAC economist Mosebjane Malatsi, who is also senior policy analyst at the Development Bank, said the organisation's focus would be on black empowerment through education.

There were too few blacks with the know-how to handle the running of businesses. Therefore, the organisation would make education a key priority, he said.

Youth League: 'Kill The Boer' To Remain in Use

MB1006115793 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1100 GMT 10 Jun 93

[Text] The Regional Executive Committee of the ANC [African National Congress] Youth League in the western Cape says it will not heed the call of the ANC to stop using the slogan, Kill the Boer, Kill the Farmer.

The Youth League said at a news conference in Cape Town that they distanced themselves from a call made

by a senior member of the ANC's legal section, Mr. Matthew Phosa. A spokesman said they were quite surprised by the call and had not been consulted.

The organization said it would not call on its members to stop using the slogan and that it planned to take the matter up with the ANC.

MK 'Murder,' 'Sabotage' Campaign Against Whites Noted

MB0906155693 Pretoria PATRIOT in Afrikaans 4 Jun 93 p 5

[Unattributed report: "MK's New Murder Operation"—"Operation Mayihlome"]

[Text] According to a confidential document in PATRIOT's possession, of which Mr. de Klerk and the South African security forces are fully aware, MK [Spear of the Nation—African National Congress military wing] is planning a brand new underground murder and sabotage campaign against the country's whites.

Despite the fact that the government is in possession of this information, Mr. de Klerk and his cabinet are continuing to hand over power to the ANC [African National Congress]-SACP [South African Communist Party]-MK alliance.

One wonders if this new underground plan to murder whites on a large scale, so that whites and white farmers become soft and run away as they did in Rhodesia, has something to do with Mr. de Klerk's plans to integrate the terrorist organization MK into the SADF [South African Defense Force].

Should MK be integrated into the SADF, then Operation Mayihlome [Take Up Arms] could continue unhindered with terrorist action against whites.

According to the confidential MK document under the heading "Resistance from Underground", commanders of terrorist units under Operation Mayihlome are instructed to conduct all operations under the strictest secrecy.

The commander should appoint his staff (cadres) for each operation.

It is the commander's duty to supply the necessary weapons and other equipment.

He should also ensure that his units are prepared and he should ensure their safety before, during, and after each mission.

The commander should then ensure that all terrorists leave the "operational area" after the mission.

According to the MK document, Operation Mayihlome is being planned in utmost secrecy.

Sufficient information should be gained before the operation through personal observation of the targets.

The commanders should then determine what sort of weapons and other equipment would be needed for each operation.

The commanders are to ensure that all possible evidence, linking terrorists to certain murders or acts of sabotage, is removed from the scene after each operation.

Such articles include pass books or any other documents that could fall on the ground during operations, and that is easily identifiable by the SAP [South African Police] and which could hinder further operations.

According to the document terrorists should only have the necessary weapons and equipment with them and nothing else.

Finger prints must be removed from all weapons and equipment, and gloves and masks should preferably be worn during missions.

The commanders should plan safe routes to and from the targets and should provide all required transport.

After any specific terrorist mission has been announced to members of a terrorist unit, all terrorists should be placed under the supervision of the commander.

The commander must ensure that all terrorists return safely from missions.

Principles of Operation Mayihlome: secrecy; surprise attacks; a high level of aggressiveness; high morale; quick attacks and retreats.

ANC Commander Denies Torture at Quattro Camp

MB0906135093 Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 9 Jun 93 p 1

[Report by Lloyd Coutts: "ANC Used Third Degree 'In Extreme Cases'"]

[Text] The "third degree" was applied only under extreme circumstances as a method of interrogation at the ANC's [African National Congress] Quattro detention camp in Angola, the camp's first commander and ANC intelligence official Gabriel Mthembu said yesterday.

He did not elaborate on what he meant by the "third degree".

Testifying at the Motsuenyane commission of inquiry into alleged torture in ANC camps, Mthembu denied torture had taken place at Camp 32 (Quattro), and said the "third degree" was employed only when people's lives were at stake.

Interrogation techniques were governed by strict regulations, and the use of "political persuasion" on enemy agents was preferred. Agents—many of whom were compelled by circumstances to work for the SA regime—were told what the ANC stood for, and this proved successful.

Mthembu, trained in East Germany and the Soviet Union and appointed to head Quattro in 1979 when he was only 19—said he had never personally resorted to the "third degree". He said there has been instances of abuse by camp personnel, but that those responsible had been reprimanded and, in some cases, demoted.

Mthembu said the ANC had been forced to create a detention camp when its operations and equipment in Angola were sabotaged, and when it became clear it had been infiltrated by agents.

"(It is) regrettable, some of us having to be brought here as if we have committed bad acts. My contention is that the people spreading such lies are people who are aiming to besmirch the image of the movement," he told the commission.

De Villiers: NP Losing Grassroots Support

*MB0906133193 Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans
7 Jun 93 p 1*

[Unattributed report: "NP Admits Drop in Support"]

[Text] The National Party (NP) leadership is fully aware of the uncertainty among voters and the consequent loss of support for the party, but there is no serious division among its parliamentary members. This was said yesterday by Dr. Dawie de Villiers, chief NP negotiator and Cape provincial party leader, in an open-hearted interview with BEELD on alleged discord among NP members of Parliament (MP) and accusations that party leaders do not know what is happening at grassroots level.

Increasing reports of discontent in the NP over constitutional issues such as the setting of an election date gained further momentum at the weekend with the announcement that Deputy Land Affairs Minister Johan Scheepers, who is also MP for Vryburg, was to quit active politics from 1 July. However, Mr. Scheepers said yesterday that he was not retiring because of dissatisfaction but because he wanted to return to his legal practice. He said he knew of no division within the NP, and that the leadership of President F.W. de Klerk and Dr. de Villiers deserved the support of everyone.

In the interview Dr. de Villiers said it is true that the uncertainty, violence, and instability in the country are having an effect on people. This also means that the enthusiasm for the NP at grassroots level is not as high as the leadership would like it to be. "The NP leadership is not unsympathetic to the uncertainty and fears. We know what is in the hearts of our people. However, we are seeking lasting solutions to the country's problems. Comforting words may make people feel better in the short term, but they do not offer solutions."

Dr. De Villiers said he believed that once the voters were faced with a choice their attitude would change. "There are not many choices. The NP and the parties close to it offer the best alternative. That is why I believe the

situation will change. In the meantime I expect NP MPs to continue to convey to the voters the positive message of the party's views and ideals."

Dr. de Villiers said the answer is not to stop negotiating, but rather to reach an early settlement through negotiations. That is the only way to effectively promote security and economic growth.

He therefore questioned the claim that there is division within the NP on these issues, as well as on the setting of an election date. The setting of an election date is not, and has not been, a problem with the NP because the party has for a long time envisaged a constitutional reform process which would lead to an election.

In addition, last November already President de Klerk had proposed a timetable for negotiations which made provision for an election not later than April next year.

"If people focus only on the election date, it is either out of malice or because they are not convinced about negotiations." The process is still within the time scale proposed by President de Klerk. The election could thus take place in April or even earlier, he said.

De Klerk: No Internal Problems, Divisions

*MB0906183393 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in
English 1600 GMT 9 Jun 93*

[Text] During the state president's question-time in Parliament today, Mr. F.W. de Klerk answered, among others, questions about the unity in his cabinet and the National Party.

[Unidentified MP] Sir, in respect of a cabinet where more than half of the 1990 members have already disappeared and where only four ministers hold their original portfolios, where the minister of law and order fails to brief colleagues on matters that critically affect the negotiation process, where a deputy minister who openly supports your reform initiatives has been driven first from law and order, and then from regional and land affairs, and a cabinet which has lost the will to govern and...

[Speaker, interrupting] Order, order. Honorable member, no, the honorable member must be concise.

[Unidentified MP] With my question, Sir?

[Speaker] Yes.

[Unidentified MP] I want to ask the state president how he will credibly convince this Parliament and the nation that an internal power struggle has not commenced in his cabinet with the purpose of driving out supporters of his reform policy and undermining the negotiation process.

[Speaker] Honorable State President?

[De Klerk] Mr. Speaker, nobody is being driven out or has been driven out. The honorable member apparently just read the SUNDAY TIMES and not the statement of

the honorable deputy minister, because if he had read it, Sir, he would have known that there is no question of dissatisfaction being the grounds of the honorable deputy minister's resignation. The same applies, Mr. Speaker, to the retirement from cabinet of a number of other ministers. He knows, Sir, that in two instances—health reasons were at the root of the resignation of Minister Viljoen, as well as Minister Barend du Plessis.

He furthermore knows, Sir, that the other honorable members who resigned, most of them retained their positions as MPs. They are active supporters and they constructively continue to give their support to the National Party. But, Sir, they are members who have decided that their political careers have as such basically come to an end. And for that reason, Sir, this party is a party where we continually renew ourselves from within. Sir, the honorable deputy minister has given his personal reasons. He has decided not to continue a political career. As the honorable member's bench mate there has decided, I think, not to do so, Sir. We hardly see him in Parliament any longer. Is there, therefore, strife in the Democratic Party, Sir? I don't think so. It is any member's right to decide that he has had enough of politics and that he would like younger men and women to come in, Sir. This party is a dynamic party. Sir, he is on a fishing expedition, we have no internal problems, we stand united as a party.

De Klerk Denies 'Giving In' on Referendum

MB0806180393 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1734 GMT 8 Jun 93

[Text] Bellville June 8 SAPA—In contrast to the perception that the government was giving in, it was succeeding in carrying out its referendum mandate, the state president, Mr. F.W. de Klerk, said on Tuesday [8 June].

"The framework and fundamental points of departure, which I spelt out in the referendum, are one by one becoming part of the negotiated agreements," he said at the official opening of the new Sanlam head office.

"There is, therefore, reason for confidence in the future."

Mr. de Klerk said the government's constitutional initiatives opened new horizons that were surrounded by uncertainties and risks.

"We do not know what lies beyond the horizon. What we do know is that the old dispensation was moving towards disaster and our future was dark if it was built on discrimination and injustice.

"Justice, national reconciliation and full participation by all can bring new dawn of peace and prosperity."

De Klerk Assures Investor Confidence To Improve

MB0806184493 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in Afrikaans 1600 GMT 8 Jun 93

[Text] State President Mr. F.W. de Klerk has assured South Africa's mining tycoons that foreign investor confidence in South Africa will improve in the near future. Mr. de Klerk addressed the annual general meeting of the Mining Chamber.

[Begin recording] [De Klerk in English] Investor confidence has to be regained if the country is to optimize its ample resources and fulfill its potential as the economic and industrial giant of sub-Saharan Africa. There has to be an end to the violence, and the negotiation process has to be accelerated. I firmly believe that success, binding agreements—credible binding agreements—at the negotiating table are of fundamental importance in our struggle against the culture of violence.

[Herman Steyn, TV correspondent] In contrast to Mr. de Klerk's optimism on future investments, business confidence plummeted sharply last month. The South African Chamber of Business' [SACOB] business confidence index dropped by more than 1 percentage point, due mainly to political uncertainty. The chamber said in Johannesburg today that business confidence in the economy was also being dealt a severe blow by the continuing violence and the short-term effect of the budget.

[Raymond Parsons, SACOB chairman in English] This means that we mustn't expect any real growth in our economy this year, and that the prospects for an upturn must now be focused on 1994. [end recording]

Parties React to Scrapping President's Council

MB1006080993 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 0500 GMT 10 Jun 93

[Text] The minister of constitutional development, Mr. Roelf Meyer, says legislation to scrap the President's Council should be seen as part of the preparation for a new dispensation.

He said the Constitution Amendment Bill was proof of the government's determination to move away from the present tricameral system. Mr. Meyer said the legislation also made provision for an interim dispute resolution mechanism to settle disputes on legislation between the three houses of parliament and to decide on fair compensation for serving members of the President's Council. The Conservative Party [CP] denounced the scrapping of the President's Council, saying it amounted to an amendment to the Constitution.

The CP member for Randfontein, Dr. Corne Mulder, said the government owed it to voters to call a referendum or an election on the issue as voters had been promised that no fundamental changes would be made to the Constitution without consulting them. The Labor Party welcomed the scrapping of the council, but said it

would vote against the bill because the three houses of parliament would still vote separately on ordinary legislation. The leader of the Democratic Party, Dr. Zach de Beer, has said that the President's Council only served to ensure National Party dominance.

Mr. Andries Beyers of the Afrikaner Volksunie [Afrikaner National Union] supported the scrapping of the council, saying it had become redundant.

Meyer on Talks Progress, Transitional Matters

MB0906194193 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in Afrikaans 1800 GMT 9 Jun 93

[Text] Good progress is being made at the multiparty negotiations regarding transitional measures to a new dispensation, even though a date for the introduction of an transitional executive council has not yet been finalized. Constitutional Development Minister Roelf Meyer said in Parliament today that the Negotiating Council can now consider a transitional council after substantial progress was made during the past few weeks on constitutional matters. Ronel van Zyl reports:

[Begin recording] [Van Zyl] Mr. Meyer said a transitional council will be introduced as soon as the Negotiating Council and the forum have reached unanimity on the matter and legislation has been approved in Parliament. Legislation on a constitutional transitional council will most probably be dealt with during the second session of Parliament later this year.

[Meyer] We have reached a final agreement regarding the wording of the constitutional principles. It has already been drawn up, it went before the council last week, and, Sir, our intention is to finally conclude it at the next meeting on 15 June. Second, Sir, we would like some clarity on the constitutional framework, and that means, Sir, we have to decide on how the content of the transitional constitution on which the next step will be built will look. And third, Sir, we must get clarity and reach agreement on the constitution-making process. My submission is, Sir, that substantive progress has been made in all three of these matters, and this reflects the remarkable progress made at the negotiations thus far. [end recording]

Establishment, Functions of TEC Viewed

MB0506103193 Johannesburg NEW NATION in English 4-10 Jun 93 p 1

[Unattributed report: "The End of Nat Rule"]

[Text] The National Party's 40-year monopoly on power could soon be brought to an end with the installation of the Transitional Executive Council (TEC).

The leader of the National Party's negotiating team, Dr Dawie de Villiers, said the government was ready to have a TEC installed next month.

"In terms of our calendar for the process, the TEC should be in place between the end of this month (June) and July ... but certainly in July," said De Villiers.

All that was needed was agreement at the multi-party talks on the duties and functions of the TEC as well as certain constitutional principles that would underpin the new constitution.

The TEC will run the country until elections are held early next year for a constitution-making body, which will also serve as an interim parliament.

In terms of the Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa] agreements, the TEC will have five sub-councils in the areas of defence, law and order, foreign affairs, finance and local government.

However, De Villiers said there was still need to debate the appointment of a sub-council on local government and whether to include other areas of government, such as the provincial authorities.

The sub-councils will be multi-party committees and cabinet ministers will not be able to take any decisions without consulting them.

The installation of the TEC will also mark an end to homeland rule. In terms of existing guidelines for the establishment of the TEC, the so-called independent states—Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei—will be re-incorporated into South Africa.

As a first step, the five homelands and the other so-called self-governing territories will relinquish political power, dissolve their parliaments and abolish cabinet posts. Experts will be appointed to run various areas of government. The resistance of Bophuthatswana and Ciskei to re-incorporation seems to have been overcome with an undertaking that the future South Africa will adopt a federal-type system of government. Meanwhile, negotiators at the World Trade Centre were yesterday debating a set of constitutional principles that should underpin the new constitution.

Yesterday's meeting of the Negotiating Council (NC) started off on a sour note with delegates from the Concerned South Africans Group (Cosag) and the PAC [Pan Africanist Congress] disputing reports that there was agreement at their previous meeting that the new constitution would be written by an elected body.

Heavyweights like kwaZulu's Dr Ben Ngubane made it known that the matter was debated by the homeland's cabinet and the notion of the new constitution being drawn up by an elected body was rejected. PAC secretary-general Benny Alexander said reports of a breakthrough were incorrect—it was only agreed that the proposal would form the basis for further discussion.

After agreeing on constitutional principles and the process leading to the establishment of the new constitution,

negotiators are expected to debate an interim constitution and reach agreement in time for it to be legislated by the current session of parliament which goes into recess at the end of this month.

Kuwait Said Ready To Open Economic Ties

MB0906144993 Johannesburg Afrikaans Stereo Radio Network in Afrikaans 1400 GMT 9 Jun 93

[Text] Kuwait says it is ready to commence economic ties with South Africa in all spheres except oil. A senior spokesman from that government said several Arabian countries have begun trading with South Africa during the past year. Diplomatic ties have at this stage been ruled out.

10 Jun Review of Press Editorials, Commentaries

MB1006121993

[Editorial Report]

THE CITIZEN

Electorate Mood Against National Party—"The Conservative Party [CP] can be well pleased with the 29 percent of the White vote which it has, according to a market research poll, as against 25 percent for the National Party [NP]," notes the page 6 editorial in Johannesburg **THE CITIZEN** in English on 8 June. However, the poll is "a reflection more of dissatisfaction with the NP rather than any acceptance of CP policies. Indeed, the CP has nothing new to offer voters other than self-determination and an undefined volkstaat [people's state]." The growing support for the CP, "in particular, and the Right in general is evidence that the mood of the electorate has swung against the NP."

THE STAR

ANC Must Enforce Decision Not To Use 'Kill Boer' Slogan—"In a victory for reason and sanity, the ANC [African National Congress] national executive committee has decided to instruct its members to desist from using the offensive and racist slogan 'Kill the boer! Kill the farmer!'," begins a page 14 editorial in Johannesburg **THE STAR** in English on 10 June. But, "it is not enough for the ANC executive to instruct its members not to use the slogan. It must enforce the decision, even at the cost of provoking resentment from ANC radicals." **THE STAR** also notes that the ANC is at present engaged in discussions with the Afrikaner National Union "to see whether some kind of modus vivendi can be reached on the question of self-determination for Afrikaners." The ANC is "concerned at the resurgence of the Afrikaner Right", and has committed itself in principle to dialog with the Afrikaner National Front. "These developments are good and well. But what is required from the

ANC at this time goes beyond verbal rejection of inflammatory statements; the country needs to see action against those who transgress the boundaries of legitimate politicking."

BUSINESS DAY

Not Much Future for NP Deputy Ministers—Johannesburg **BUSINESS DAY** in English on 10 June in a page 8 editorial contends that Deputy Land Affairs Minister Johan Scheepers has "tried to play down" the reasons for his decision to resign from government. He insists he wants to resume a full-time career as a lawyer. "The inference is that there is not much of a future for NP Deputy Ministers—not even for those who have won the respect of their extraparliamentary opponents. This new realism seems to be spreading through the Nationalist ranks, which is bad news for President de Klerk." Some MPs are said to be "eyeing" the Inkatha Freedom Party, IFP, while others will "quit politics altogether when the Parliament they know comes to an end early next year. They presumably lack the heart to campaign for their party in the country's first democratic election, especially when most of them are doomed to defeat. They have no stomach for the kind of opposition they are likely to encounter on the platteland [rural districts] from rightwing groups, while their reception from blacks, who have been oppressed by their party for 45 years, will be even more difficult to deal with."

SOWETAN

NP 'Hemorrhage'—"Inflated imaginings" have led the NP to believe it could become the largest party after fr?d? page 6 editorial in Johannesburg **SOWETAN** in English on 10 June. "Such fairy tales are now going up in smoke as the extent of its loss of support among its traditional, i.e. white, constituency becomes evident. The haemorrhage will concentrate the minds of Nat strategists in the months to come. As matters stand, Mr F.W. de Klerk will be lucky to limp to the elections' starting blocks next year with anything like a united party machine behind him."

CAPE TIMES

'Signs of Tension' in National Party Ranks—Cape Town **CAPE TIMES** in English on 8 June in a page 8 editorial remarks that "the more there are signs of tension in Nationalist government ranks, the more we are assured they do not exist. The ritual response is beginning to sound hollow. Clearly the leading reformists in the party are being put under pressure by their more hawkish colleagues." "Even President de Klerk seems impotent in the face of the party's internal challenge, not even wrist-slapping those ministers who act unilaterally on politically sensitive issues without first consulting him."

Angola

UNITA Questions Security Council, Notes 'Bad Faith'

MB0906133793 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo
Negro in Portuguese 1200 GMT 9 Jun 93

[Text] The government is continuing its offensive against the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] along various axes. Fierce fighting has been taking place in Soyo, Bie, and Waku Kungo, all at a time when the UN Security Council is demanding an end to military operations in Angola.

Meanwhile, after listening to the UN Security Council's latest pronouncement, UNITA political observers have been asking how UNITA is going to defend itself from massacres by the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party [MPLA-PT] air force and navy, which are constantly violating international law on human rights.

Those observers told the Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel that UNITA is ready to return to the negotiating table, but it needs to know whether those talks have been duly prepared. UNITA also wants the UN secretary general to announce the date and venue.

The UNITA political observers also expressed concern about what the United Nations will do in regard to Luanda, seeing that Joao de Matos [Angolan Armed Forces chief of General Staff] has told Portugal's Radio Broadcasting Company, RDP, that the MPLA-PT will not attend the talks. What measures will the UN Security Council take against those who executed officials in charge of verifying the Angolan peace process under the UN banner? They also executed UNITA negotiators such as former UNITA Vice President Jeremias Chitunda, Secretary General Mango Alicerces, and Elias Salupeto Pena, head of the UNITA team to the Joint Political and Military Commission, and are still holding in detention thousands of militants in the opposition.

A lack of explanations concerning these matters has made those observers accuse certain countries on the UN Security Council of acting in bad faith.

Observers Not Excluding Military Intervention

MB0906095693 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in
Portuguese 0600 GMT 9 Jun 93

[Report on statement by George Moose, U.S. assistant secretary of state for African affairs, and interview with Briosas e Gala, Portuguese secretary of state for cooperation and foreign affairs, by unidentified reporters; by Radio Angola correspondent Luis da Costa Ribas in Washington on 8 June—passages within quotation marks recorded]

[Text] [Ribas] The troika of Angolan peace process observers has not excluded the possibility of military intervention in Angola. In a communique read by

George Moose, U.S. assistant secretary of state for African affairs, the troika had a warning for Jonas Savimbi's party:

[Moose, in English, fading into Portuguese translation] "We will discuss the type of action that could be taken should National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] continue to disregard appeals to halt its military operations and resume talks."

[Ribas] George Moose refused to say what action had been discussed and when it might be implemented. He also refused to confirm whether the observers planned to intervene militarily in Angola. The reason for the warning is explained in a passage in the communique, which states, quote, UNITA has intensified hostilities since the peace talks were suspended on 21 May. Its persistent efforts to occupy more territory and its destruction of economic and other infrastructure intended for the Angolan people's well-being strongly contradict UNITA statements that it seeks a peaceful settlement, unquote. That paragraph concludes by stating, quote, those operations allow one to question UNITA's intention to achieve a negotiated settlement, unquote.

The Angolan peace process observers reiterated the validity of the Bicesse Accords and of the principles contained in the Abidjan Protocol as the best way to achieve a peaceful solution to the Angolan problem. The troika also conveyed its willingness to reactivate mechanisms to verify the implementation of the peace accords, to [words indistinct] the role of the United Nations and help with the distribution of humanitarian aid to all people in need. The communique also states the United States, Portugal, and Russia support UN Security Council Resolution 811 calling for economic, technical, and material aid to the Angolan Government with a view to rebuilding and developing the country.

Neither the United States nor Portugal have any immediate plans, though, to grant lethal military aid to the Angolan Government. Washington may, however, soon consider nonlethal military support, and will continue [words indistinct] Lisbon, as was reported by Briosas e Gala, Portuguese secretary of state for cooperation and foreign affairs.

[E Gala] "Portugal will not be selling weapons to either side, particularly the Luanda government. That is an [operation] that [words indistinct]."

[Reporter] "But will you go along with General Joao de Matos' request to send military instructors? That is not lethal military equipment, so it is not covered by the Bicesse Accords?"

[E Gala] "As you know, there is a military aid program which was agreed on by both sides within the framework of the post-Bicesse Accord democratization process. That program is to continue."

[Reporter] "It does not provide for the sale of weapons?"

[E Gala] "It does not provide for the sale of weapons [words indistinct]."

[Reporter] "What about instructors?"

[E Gala] "That program provides for specific measures and, obviously, those measures are to remain in place. If UNITA decided to withdraw from the unified army, that is something beyond us. We can only continue implementing what had been agreed on."

[Reporter] "What about the Portuguese who wanted to leave Huambo? There is news of 13 Portuguese families wanting to leave Huambo. A Red Cross aircraft went to Huambo today. Do you know whether that aircraft will have moved those Portuguese citizens out?"

[E Gala] "It is our aim that there be guarantees to evacuate those Portuguese citizens. That is one problem which is a source of the gravest concern to the Portuguese Government. We have made repeated contacts with the government [words indistinct] we hope UNITA will respond to humanitarian call any time soon."

[Ribas] George Moose, U.S. assistant secretary of state for African affairs, reaffirmed the Clinton administration's intention not to sell weapons to Angola. On a bilateral level, Moose expressed condemnation for UNITA attacks on U.S. oil installations in Angola.

[Moose] "Its threats against U.S. personnel and installations in Angola are both very serious and unacceptable."

[Ribas] Moose said the United States has not yet made a final decision on how to respond to such UNITA behavior, but he stressed, quote, no option has been set aside, unquote. A source in the U.S. Department of State subsequently said the administration continues to discuss a wide range of possible responses.

After attending the meeting of the troika, Moose received a UNITA team to whom he conveyed U.S. concerns. A participant at the meeting told the Voice of America that Moose said unequivocally that the United States does not accept attacks on its citizens or enterprises.

Commenting on the troika's position, UNITA Representative in Washington Jardo Muecalia said, quote, the communique seems to place greater emphasis on apportioning blame than on identifying solutions for the crisis, unquote.

UN Condemns UNITA Quipungo Train Attack

MB0906083193 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 0600 GMT 9 Jun 93

[Text] The UN Security Council has energetically condemned the attack carried out by National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] forces against a train at Quipungo, resulting in 225 people killed and more than 100 wounded.

The UN Security Council expressed profound concern and horror at the report presented by UN Secretary General Butrus Butrus-Ghali on the UNITA attack on a train traveling between Quipungo and Matala on 27 May. In a declaration approved by consensus and read out by UN Security Council Chairman Juan Antonio Yanez-Barnuevo, a Spaniard, the UN Security Council energetically condemned that UNITA attack and demanded once again that Jonas Savimbi's movement halt its armed attacks. The declaration states the attack on the train was in clear violation of UN Security Council resolutions and of the international law on human rights, adding those responsible for such criminal acts will have to account for their deeds.

The UN Security Council also noted the imperative need for an immediate cease-fire throughout Angolan territory and urged UNITA yet again to resume peace talks with the government.

UNITA Official Reacts to Observers' Criticism

MB0906181993 London BBC World Service in English 1515 GMT 9 Jun 93

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] has come in for a more international condemnation over the escalation of the war in Angola since the breakdown of the Abidjan peace talks. It has been launching big attacks against MPLA [the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] government-held positions, especially in the north and center of the country. Last night, the United Nations Security Council condemned the attack on a train last month, in which 225 people were killed, and the joint peace monitors, Portugal, Russia, and the United States have threatened retaliatory measures against UNITA unless it accepts cease-fire proposals. On the line to New York, Martin Howe asked UNITA representative Marcos Samondo how he reacted to that.

[Samondo] I think the document, the communique, released yesterday from Washington, it did miss a very important point. It criticized deeply UNITA, but does not give any suggestion in terms of when negotiations should resume and also what to do with the point which actually created a problem last time.

[Howe] But surely the stumbling block is your refusal to sign the Abidjan memorandum of intent. That is what is holding up any further negotiations?

[Samondo] No, that is not the point. The point is UNITA will wish to withdraw from the areas which it occupies today, but before we withdraw, we will like the UN peace-keeping force to be there so that the people that will be left behind will be protected. That is the point there, and we are not going to abdicate that point, because abdicating that point it means that our people will be slaughtered, our people would be killed. We are not going to let our people to be killed like what

happened in Luanda. What did the observers do in Luanda when Jeremias Chitunda was killed? What did they say? They didn't even offer condolences, and we have to protect our lives.

[Howe] But the UN is not going to do anything until you sign, is it?

[Samondo] Yes, they are not going to do anything, and we are also not going to do anything unless we have security guarantees. We are not being unreasonable here.

[Howe] Basically we seem to have a complete deadlock here. You are not going to sign, the UN is not going to take any action until you do. What is going to break this deadlock?

[Samondo] Well, I think there are many ways we can break the deadlock. I mean, instead of coming up with a statement like this one where everything is UNITA which has been doing wrong, everything is UNITA, I think you come up with alternative. That is why you have negotiators. Look for [words indistinct] to negotiate the Angolan peace accord with Dr. Chester Crocker. It took him almost nine years [as heard] to negotiate. Look at the problem in Bosnia-Herzegovina. Look at the problem in the Middle East. How many years did it take to negotiate? But why is that you go to Abidjan two times, and then you want everybody to sign a document immediately? Why is (?everybody) running out of patience? If people don't want to be part of this process, they should (?give up).

[Howe] But meanwhile the fighting goes on. As the UN Security Council noted on Tuesday [8 May]. They have condemned you for attacking a train. Basically, I think the international community thinks there is a decent solution on the table already and you continue fighting?

[Samondo] Well, let me tell you that the UN, when the UN makes a resolution, it is not the UN which is sneaking its eyes right there what is happening on the train, but now the Security Council are going to raise it. Yes, they are going raise it, but why? Because the MPLA is pushing the Security Council through their friends like Brazil and Spain, countries that are actually violating the Triple Zero Clause, the countries that are selling weapons to Angola and yet nobody talks or says anything about it.

[Howe] But I think the statements of the last few days show that the international community has basically lost patience with UNITA. How much damage is this actually going to do you?

[Samondo] Well, I mean, it is not good, and if you ask my opinion: Do I like it when, for example, the Angolan Government is violating the Triple Zero and the United States, Russia, and Portugal promised themselves at the accord in 1991 that they would be the guardians of the accord, and nobody is going to buy any weapons, UNITA and the MPLA? Yet, the Angolan Government

is recruiting mercenaries in Portugal, the Angolan Government is getting weapons from Portugal, and the United States, Russia, when they meet, they fail to mention those things. I mean it is double standard. I don't like it when only UNITA which is blamed, when in fact both the government and UNITA are maybe as guilty in violating the peace accord.

UNITA Continues To Shell Cuito; 25 People Die

MB0906194793 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 9 Jun 93

[Text] Hospital sources in the city of Cuito, Bie Province, told our reporters today that at least 25 people injured as a result of yesterday's intense shelling by the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] died because of a lack of medicine. Accordingly, the number of people killed by UNITA shelling [words indistinct]. UNITA continues to shell the defenseless Cuito residents, killing children, old people, and women. It will be recalled that most of the people killed by UNITA at Cuito's cathedral, where they sought refuge, were buried at the diocese's yard yesterday afternoon.

UNITA Says MPLA Bombs Bie, Kills 25

MB0906132793 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro in Portuguese 1200 GMT 9 Jun 93

[Excerpt] The National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] has been in control of [name indistinct] seminary, on the eastern side of the city of Bie, for several months. Yesterday, it was the target for intensive bombing by the government of the cultural minority in Luanda. That hideous attack, which resulted in 25 civilians killed and more than 40 wounded, has been energetically condemned by local religious authorities. [passage omitted]

Luanda Circles Reportedly Criticize FAA Chief's Remarks

MB0906072693 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro in Portuguese 0600 GMT 9 Jun 93

[Text] Independent circles in Luanda, the Angolan capital, have sharply criticized remarks made in Portugal by General Joao de Matos, People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FAPLA] [as heard] chief of General Staff, that the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party [MPLA-PT] would only return to the negotiating table once there was a correlation of forces between the Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola and the FAPLA troops. In his opinion, the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] army is more powerful at this stage.

The aforesaid circles, who spoke to the correspondent of Portugal's Radio Broadcasting Company, RDP, in Angola, described as nonsensical all attempts to scrap the Triple Zero Option of the Bicesse Accords. To them,

any foreign military support for the MPLA-PT might prolong this war that has already claimed many thousands of lives.

It has been established that Luanda extracted from Soyo and the Lunda diamond mining centers more than 70 percent of its revenue to finance war. Once UNITA had taken over Soyo, Canfunfo, Luzamba, and other strategic production centers, Luanda was deprived of a revenue running into millions of dollars each day. In Luanda today, many observers defend a political settlement to the Angolan problem. This was not the case even two months ago.

It should be noted that the Futungo de Belas Palace loses \$2 million every day following UNITA's capture of the oil-rich city of Soyo. With the fall of the diamond mining centers, Luanda loses a further \$2 million monthly.

UNITA Blames Portugal for Country's War

*MB0906143893 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo
Negro in Portuguese 1200 GMT 9 Jun 93*

[Text] Portugal is to blame for the war which is ravaging Angola, due to its neo-Salazarist policy, influenced by [word indistinct] colonialists. After mediating with partiality and staining the Angolan electoral process, Portugal now wants to supply weapons to the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola- Labor Party. This action, which will considerably impact on relations between Angola and Portugal, was confirmed by Brioso e Gala, Portugal's secretary of state for cooperation. This stand leaves socialist Mario Soares isolated, because on several occasions he has expressed his disapproval of violating the Bicesse Accord's Triple Zero Option. It could be the beginning of a crisis between the Portuguese Presidency and Government.

Red Cross, Caritas To Provide Humanitarian Aid

*MB0906072893 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo
Negro in Portuguese 0600 GMT 9 Jun 93*

[Excerpt] Martyred Huambo Province is to receive emergency humanitarian aid. This was decided by the joint International Committee of the Red Cross [ICRC]-Caritas team which has been holding working meetings with government and other authorities in that city since 5 June. That delegation left Huambo yesterday for Luanda. During their three-day visit to Angola's second largest city—controlled by the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola—the ICRC-Caritas team learned about the realities of a provincial capital whose inhabitants are in need of humanitarian aid. [passage omitted]

Malawi

Ruling Party Rejects EEC Criticism of Referendum

*MB0906114993 London BBC World Service in English
0600 GMT 9 Jun 93*

[From the "African News" program]

[Text] In Malawi, the governing Congress Party of President Banda has rejected criticism by the European Community, which accused it of failing to ensure a democratic campaign for Saturday's [12 Jun] referendum on one-party rule. The European Community said a week ago that it was concerned by reports of intimidation of people who supported multiparty politics and warned that its financial support for the referendum would continue only if the people of Malawi were allowed to express their views freely.

The Congress Party described the statement as counter-productive and irresponsible, and it said its own members had been harassed by those in favor of a multiparty system.

Opposition Official Comments on Meeting With Government

*MB1006053093 London BBC World Service in English
1830 GMT 9 Jun 93*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] It is the dying days of the campaign in Malawi for Monday's [14 June] referendum on multipartyism. It has been a rocky road so far with moments when it looked as though it might never happen, especially when the opposition Public Affairs Committee, PAC, threatened to boycott it over government refusals to implement UN proposals. That was eventually smoothed over. Well, last night the PAC had a meeting with the government to make new demands. On the line to Blantyre, Rashid Meer asked PAC spokesman, the Reverend Mordecai Msisha, what those demands were.

[Msisha] We wanted the government to consider two issues: The first one related to what would be the acceptable margin of victory in the national referendum, and the second related to what should happen after June 14th, depending on the outcome of the referendum.

[Meer] To address the first issue, the margin of victory, I mean, surely a referendum is a straight-forward 51 percent equals a majority?

[Msisha] We did not look at it that way. We were saying this referendum deals with one of the fundamental rights, and it was our view and still remains our view that if a fundamental right is going to be withheld from the people, it should be by the decision of a sufficiently large majority to warrant the decision to withhold the right to freedom of association. Our ultimate position though

was that even if one person wanted change, the government ought to allow that. But, as a compromise, we suggested that they ought not to maintain the status quo if at least 30 percent of the electorate voted for change.

[Meer] So, you are saying that the government needs 70 percent of the vote. You are also saying that you need a similar margin?

[Msisha] No. We are saying that 70 percent should be necessary in order to maintain the one-party system, but if a number, as large as 30 percent, indicate that they want change, government ought not to ignore the views of such a large portion of the population, particularly considering that a vote for the one-party system abolishes the existence of all opposition forces, whilst a vote for political pluralism will not abolish the continued existence of the Malawi Congress Party.

[Meer] And what were the main issues you have to address regarding arrangements after the referendum?

[Msisha] We wanted the government to indicate a clear timetable for implementing change, if people voted for change. Basically, we are proposing a government of national unity within seven days of the result of the referendum being known and the creation of a national consultative council which would recommend to parliament the kind of legislation which ought to be passed in order to bring about change.

[Meer] And what was the government's reaction?

[Msisha] On the government of national unity issue, their initial position was that it was not acceptable to them, that it was really the responsibility of the government of the day to ensure that the will of people was effected as quickly as possible, that is the way they put. On the question of the margin of victory, we came up with a final compromise that, as they did not accept the 70 percent margin of victory, they should take note of our request that, irrespective of the success of the one-party system in the referendum, if a portion of the population indicated that they wanted political pluralism, they should introduce it at some point in future.

Mozambique

International Donor Conference Opens in Maputo

Guebuza, Domingos Address Participants

MB0806155893 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network
in Portuguese 1030 GMT 8 Jun 93

[Report by Radio Mozambique reporter Emilio Manhique on speeches by Armando Guebuza, head of the Mozambican Government team to the Supervision and Control Commission, and Raul Domingos, head of the Mozambique National Resistance team to the Supervision and Control Commission, at the opening of the international donor conference in Maputo on 8 June—recorded]

[Text] [Manhique] Maputo has been hosting a donor meeting since this morning concerning the implementation of the General Peace Accord. This meeting follows the one held in Rome in December of last year.

Speaking at the opening of the proceedings, Armando Guebuza, head of the Mozambican Government team to the Supervision and Control Commission [CSC], reaffirmed the government's commitment to maintaining peace. He said the demobilization and transportation to their homes of 16,000 government soldiers is evidence of the government's desire to maintain peace.

[Guebuza] Before concluding, we would like to say that the Mozambican Government has been encouraging an increase in the involvement of all economic agents, nongovernmental organizations, and associations in the great task of resettling millions of Mozambican people who are already enjoying the benefits of peace. To this end, we must praise nationwide efforts to reopen roads. Local communities have often been involved. In some instances, new schemes have been drawn up to redirect humanitarian aid for productive operations, thereby reducing distribution of free goods to the minimum required, thereby preventing negative effects, particularly in areas which produce surpluses. Such practices would have made it even more difficult to normalize the national economy in the short term.

We would like to reiterate our commitment to the implementation of the General Peace Accord. There have been delays, and it is behind schedule. We would like to convey our best wishes for this conference which follows the one held in Rome. The Mozambican Government believes it is a very encouraging sign about the irreversible nature of peace and reconciliation in Mozambique that this meeting should take place in Maputo rather than in Rome. There is the need to introduce urgently practical mechanisms that will ensure respect for human rights and democracy, thereby promoting the free and spontaneous movement of people throughout Mozambican territory.

[Manhique] In turn, Raul Domingos, head of the Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] team to the CSC, presented an extensive list of Renamo requests. Concerning the process to confine and demobilize troops, as well as to create a new army, Raul Domingos had this to say:

[Domingos] We believe that the following is immediately necessary: To supply equipment to Renamo soldiers at their bases. Such equipment must include trousers, shirts, boots, socks, belts, hats, blankets [word indistinct], and cutlery. In other words, they must be given all nonlethal equipment which is necessary and indispensable to any soldier.

[Manhique] Concerning Renamo's transformation from an armed movement to a political party, Raul Domingos listed the following conditions:

[Domingos] We believe the following important points must be observed: Accommodation must be provided to Renamo political and technical officials who have to leave the bush to go to urban centers, whether they be cities, villages, or hamlets. Such accommodation must include housing, offices, telephones, photocopying machines, fax machines, office material, means of transportation, food, and other resources indispensable for Renamo to pursue its normal political activities throughout the country.

It should not be forgotten that Renamo has representatives abroad who must be able to continue and increase their operation. In view of that, they also need offices, office material, and other requisites permitting Renamo's normal operation abroad. At this time when the country is going through a period of political transition, the Renamo representatives abroad are very important because they are vehicles that provide constant information to the international community about daily developments in our country.

Given that the Mozambique Liberation Front [Frelimo], which is one of the signatories of the Rome Accords, has its ambassadors well placed in various countries of the world and that those ambassadors are there with the specific mission of informing those countries, it is obvious that Renamo, as the other signatory to the same accords, must also have its representatives well placed in some, if not all, countries of the world. Within this context, Renamo calls on the countries of all continents, notably Africa, Europe, the Americas, and Asia, to open their doors and accept the presence and operation of Renamo representatives, so they can follow the Mozambican peace process and provide effective support for our country's democratization process.

The Frelimo leadership is constantly traveling abroad in large groups on economic and diplomatic missions. That is because Frelimo has enough resources to do so. Renamo has no such financial resources. The Renamo leadership needs to go on similar missions. It needs to send small groups on political and diplomatic missions, so we can explain our thinking concerning our economy and development. In view of that, we would like to request that financing be granted to Renamo so its officials can travel abroad. Should such financing not materialize, the Mozambican peace and democratization process could be undermined, with unforeseeable consequences for the Mozambican people.

U.S., Britain Grant \$54 Million

MB0906083793 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 0800 GMT 9 Jun 93

[Text] The United States and Great Britain have announced they will grant \$54 million to our country to help Mozambique with its democratization process. That announcement was made at the meeting of humanitarian aid program donors currently under way in Maputo.

The United States made available \$42 million for the implementation of the various programs included in the General Peace Accord, as well as for repairs to roads and bridges. Great Britain granted \$12 million, raising to \$17 million British aid to Mozambique's democratization process. Great Britain wants that money to be used to buy seeds and production tools, to help repatriate Mozambican citizens from neighboring countries, and to provide support for the so-called vulnerable sections of society.

British Ambassador Comments

MB0906183593 London BBC World Service in English 1515 GMT 9 Jun 93

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] The Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] rebel movement in Mozambique may have come back to talks after months of making demands for money and logistics to enable it to operate as a political party. But at a two-day donors' conference in Maputo, Renamo rather took delegates by surprise by making more demands for money, new uniforms, and equipment; and Renamo warned of dire consequences if those demands were not met. Well, Britain's delegation was led by Ambassador Richard Ides. On the line to Maputo, Akwe Amuso asked him if he thought Renamo was setting new conditions for continuing the peace process.

[Ides] I think you will have to ask Mr. Domingos directly. I do not know, but I know that Renamo is concerned about these matters, and they feel they have various needs which should be met in order for them to operate as a political party. What I am saying is: I believe that we can't wait any longer to implement the Rome peace agreement, the peace settlement, here. I believe that we must start straight away after the long [word indistinct] that has already taken place and that matters such as those raised by Mr. Domingos yesterday can certainly be looked at, but shouldn't be a precondition for implementation of the process.

[Amuso] Because that might lead to further delays while you sort the row out?

[Ides] Well, row, I don't know; but we feel there have been enough delays. There are lots of reasons for the delays and there is very little point perhaps now dwelling on that, because it is water under the bridge; but we do believe now that all the conditions are in place to start the process. The UN force is here. The accommodation problems have been sorted out. Money has been put in a trust fund for the political parties, principally Renamo, to help transform themselves. We believe any further delay will be very unhelpful. We believe that further delays would lead to a loss of confidence in the peace process here, both inside the country and internationally. That would be damaging. We also have in mind the costs. The international community here is supporting the peace process and the UNOMOZ [UN Operations in Mozambique], the UN Operation, alone, this year will

cost 260 billion pounds and one must remember that the international community is paying for that. For example, the United Kingdom's contribution alone to that will be \$16 million.

Guebuza, Domingos Review Progress

*MB1006081093 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network
in Portuguese 0500 GMT 10 Jun 93*

[Text] Armando Guebuza, head of the government team to the Supervision and Control Commission [CSC] for implementing the General Peace Accord, has said the international donors' conference which wound up in Maputo yesterday was a gesture of solidarity with the Mozambican people. Guebuza noted the meeting showed the international community's willingness to help peace become a reality in Mozambique.

In turn, Raul Domingos, head of the Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] team to the CSC, disclosed his organization is to indicate a date soon for the draft electoral law to be discussed with the government. That Renamo official also expressed the hope that all political parties will attend that debate.

Meanwhile, the international donors who attended the Maputo conference have praised what they described as the apparent desire of the government and Renamo to hold elections before October of next year. The donors have asked both sides rigorously to adhere to the new time frame for implementing the Rome Accord.

The Maputo donor conference concluded with the promise that an additional \$70 million would be granted, thereby raising to \$520 million the amount which has been pledged to help rebuild the country. A total of \$450 million had been promised at the international donor conference held in Rome in December of last year.

Conference Ends 9 Jun

*MB0906192393 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network
in Portuguese 1730 GMT 9 Jun 93*

[Text] The donors' meeting on Mozambique ended in Maputo this evening with pledges of additional assistance to the value of \$70 million. This sum is in addition to the \$450 million pledged during the donors' conference in Rome in December last year. Thus, \$520 million have so far been pledged for the humanitarian assistance program in Mozambique. The implementation of the humanitarian assistance program demands a total of \$560 million. This is a new figure obtained after some modifications, inasmuch as, initially, a total of \$750 million had been proposed. It should be noted that at the donors' meeting, which ended a few moments ago, the United States and England contributed \$42 million and \$12 million, respectively.

Investment Opportunities for Nationals, Foreigners Eyed

*MB0806183693 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network
in Portuguese 1030 GMT 8 Jun 93*

[Report from Maputo's Fourth Congress Hall by Radio Mozambique reporter Edmundo Galiza Matos]

[Text] The Mozambican business community has long been presenting complaints at specialized meetings and even in private conversations. Now, those complaints are being brought before this Assembly. This has been the case since discussions on the draft investment law began yesterday. That draft law had been proposed for approval by the Council of Ministers. Those complaints have mostly to do with a lack of incentives and support for various types of national and foreign investment, red tape, and insensitivity on the part of certain organs and institutions concerning the assessment of specific requests and matters relating to initiatives by potential investors.

Yet another issue that has been touched on in connection with investment has to do with the disadvantages facing Mozambican investors by comparison with the attention and assistance given foreign investors.

Some deputies based their speeches on an old theory: that, when it comes to granting loans, the national banking system has been giving priority to Asian economic agents, thereby relegating to the background what they described as genuine Mozambicans. On the basis of this position, one of the deputies accused the Asian community of using those loans to place money outside the country, instead of using profits arising from those loans to invest in the country's economic development.

Concerning the term genuine Mozambicans, which was used by Deputy Joao Americo Mvumo yesterday, Assembly Chairman Marcelino dos Santos spoke out against it. According to him, that was a problem which was dealt with when the Nationality Law came up for discussion. Deputy Salomao Manhica went further in what he described as hatred against foreigners and the xenophobic tendencies which were apparent in some of the speeches. His position was seconded by Deputy Jorge Tembe, to whom the crux of the matter is that national investors must work hand in hand with foreign investors. He added national investors must not hamper foreign investors while incentives and support are granted to nationals.

In general, all those who have commented on the draft investment law so far have praised the Council of Ministers because they believe the document has been well prepared in that it takes into consideration all the concerns facing Mozambican and foreign businessmen. Nonetheless, some have expressed skepticism concerning its practicality. They feel the law will not be worth the paper it is written on as long as investment bottlenecks have not been done away with.

DPRK Vice President Arrives for 3-Day Visit 9 Jun

MB0906193393 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1730 GMT 9 Jun 93

[Text] DPRK Vice President Yi Chong-ok arrived in Maputo today for a three-day working visit to Mozambique. During his stay in the country, the DPRK official will discuss with the Mozambican authorities issues of common interest, including issues connected with the strengthening of bilateral cooperation. According to the program of his visit, Yi Chong-ok will hold meetings with President of the Republic Joaquim Chissano and Prime Minister Mario Machungo.

Renamo Reportedly Keeps Armed Zimbabwe Dissidents

MB0906114893 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1030 GMT 9 Jun 93

[Text] A farmer from Sussundenga District has said the Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] keeps three companies of Zimbabwean dissidents in the Chipurura and Gogoi areas of Manica Province's Sussundenga and Mossurize Districts. The farmer, who has asked to remain anonymous, said that when Renamo receives emergency aid goods, those Zimbabwean dissidents, who are locally known as chimwenje [little light], hide their weapons and join the people so they can get food.

That farmer, who has just come from Dombe administrative area, which was occupied by Renamo last year, also said he had information Renamo had given those weapons to those Zimbabwean dissidents to fight against President Robert Mugabe's government.

Government Officials Involved in Cocaine Scam in Manica

MB0506064493 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1030 GMT 4 Jun 93

[Text] A scandal involving some well-placed figures in the Manica Provincial Government apparatus have just been uncovered by the criminal investigation police in the city of Chimoio. It concerns the fraudulent sale and purchase of cocaine, a toxic and unrecommended product. The sellers include seven individuals, four of whom are in police custody, while the remaining three are at large.

According to a police source, the victims of the fraud wanted to buy cocaine but were sold canned food instead, thus losing 10.4 million meticals. The criminal investigation police in Chimoio are meanwhile mounting efforts to neutralize the entire network of swindlers, including those at large. The police source said the scandal was uncovered on 25 May and the government officials involved in the shady deal said they were involved because they wanted to buy construction material.

Namibia**Government Grants UNITA Troops Political Asylum**

MB0906142893 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1317 GMT 9 Jun 93

[Text] Windhoek June 9 SAPA—Namibia has granted political asylum to 12 UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] troops who deserted the Angolan rebel army and crossed the border, Home Affairs Permanent Secretary Frieda Williams confirmed on Wednesday [9 June].

She said the government had responded to a request by the troops for protection.

It was not clear why the rebels fled UNITA, but they would be interviewed by Namibian security officials on Wednesday afternoon before being transferred to a safe place.

Officials feared for their safety since UNITA forces in Angola called threats across the Okavango River border, saying they would attack the Rundu police station where the deserters were being held.

Ms Williams said the former UNITA rebels had subsequently been moved to Grootfontein, but would be moved again to a more secure place. It was feared they could be pursued deep into Namibia by their former comrades.

The 12 arrived in Namibia about ten days ago but initially hid in the bush, afraid to hand themselves over to the Namibian officials.

They had said more deserters could enter Namibian, depending on the reception from Namibian authorities, Ms Williams said.

She said Namibia would accept as many deserters as necessary in terms of international humanitarian standards.

African Rights Commission Recognizes Rights Group

MB0706090093 Windhoek Namibian Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 0500 GMT 7 Jun 93

[Text] The African Commission on Human and People's Rights has accorded the National Society for Human Rights [NSHR] observer status. In a statement sent to the society the African Commission, based in Banjul, Gambia, expects it to give full cooperation to members of the commission.

The NSHR is expected to submit to the African Commission a report of its activities on the protection and promotion of human rights every 2 years.

The commission granted observer status to the NSHR at its 13th session held in the Gambian capital, Banjul, recently.

Zambia

Chiluba Denies Spending 'Huge Sums' on Military

MB0706195093 Lusaka Zambia National Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1800 GMT 7 Jun 93

[Text] President Chiluba has refuted reports that Zambia is spending huge sums of money on its army, saying the country was only maintaining the needed number of military personnel. Speaking when he met visiting International Monetary Fund division chief in charge of relations with Zambia, Mr. Gerald Johnston, at State House this afternoon, Mr. Chiluba said as a landlocked country, Zambia is threatened with unsustainable conditions in some of its neighbors, which will require military personnel to solve when such problems spill over into the country.

Mr. Chiluba, however, reassured the IMF that the Zambian Government will not (?change) its commitment to the structural adjustment program and is doing its best to ensure the program's success. Appreciating the IMF's help to Zambia's program, Mr. Chiluba said although the program has brought a lot of suffering among Zambians, people are supporting it due to a need to apply cautious measures in dealing with social negative effects. He refuted claims made in some circles that the program was too fast, saying necessary caution is being applied to ensure a slow implementation.

In reply, Mr. Johnston said his organization is impressed with Zambia's efforts of total transformation to a market economy. Mr. Johnston, who is in the country to review Zambia's implementation of the Economic Recovery Program, said the IMF was, however, disappointed to note that inflation has been growing high, but added that after studying the program whilst in the country he is pleased to note that right measures to combat inflation have been put in place.

He denied having told Congress of Trade Unions president Fackson Shamenda that the Fund was worried at the fast pace the program is being implemented. Mr. Johnston said Mr. Shamenda might have misunderstood him during their meeting in Washington, revealing that what the IMF said to him was that it was impressed at the fast pace Zambia was handling this program.

Zimbabwe

Namibian Delegation Views Military Equipment

MB0906121193 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0918 GMT 9 Jun 93

[Text] Harare June 9 SAPA—Namibia may purchase military equipment from Zimbabwe, Namibian Armed

Forces' Director of Policy and Operations Brig-Gen Martin Shalli said in Harare on Wednesday.

Gen Shalli said in an interview with the national news agency ZIANA his delegation, which arrived in Zimbabwe at the weekend, was impressed with the equipment being used by the Zimbabwe National Army.

The Namibian delegation is scheduled to visit the Zimbabwe defence industries, where a wide range of military equipment is manufactured.

The Botswana Defence Force has already indicated it will buy military equipment and hardware from Zimbabwe, following a visit to the country in December last year by Botswana Defence Chief Lt-Gen Ian Khama.

Gen Shalli said although they had not been to the Zimbabwe defence industries yet, they were impressed with what they had seen so far.

"We have some similarities in ammunition and there is a possibility that we will purchase some equipment like ammunition."

Gen Shalli said the proposal to form a regional defence strategy could work, but depended entirely on the political will of leaders.

"The issue is more political than military but there is a possibility," he said.

Economic Structural Adjustment Program Said Failing

MB0806153693 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1139 GMT 8 Jun 93

[Text] Harare June 8 SAPA—Economic Structural Adjustment Programmes [ESAP] designed by the International Monetary Fund and World Bank failed to reduce poverty in Africa, a Western non-governmental organisation, Oxfam, said in Harare on Monday [7 June].

ZIANA news agency reports the southern Africa development officer, Loserian Sangale, told students and lecturers from 14 universities in the region that Africa needed another model of ESAP as the present one had failed to create a platform for sustained economic development.

The students and lecturers were attending a two-week workshop on the social implications of structural adjustment programmes at the University of Zimbabwe.

"Africa needs an alternative model of structural adjustment programme to alleviate poverty," Sangale said, adding that the removal of subsidies, price decontrol and devaluation of national currencies had worsened the plight of the African population.

His views were echoed by the University of Zimbabwe political scientist, Jonathan Moyo, who said programmes aimed at alleviating the hardships faced by

poor people during adjustment had not yet worked in many African countries including Zimbabwe.

"Three years after the implementation of social dimensions of adjustment programmes in Zimbabwe, we have not yet seen any tangible results," Moyo said.

He said the workshop would try and examine the social effects of introducing cost recovery measures like the re-introduction of school fees in Zimbabwe would have on the poor.

He added that failure to critically examine the social dimensions side of adjustment would further weaken initiatives towards poverty reduction.

Sangale also said "the safety nets" during the period of adjustment had to be part and parcel of the design of the programme and had not to come as an afterthought.

He said poverty was also being worsened by the African debt burden of 10-billion US dollars a year which had resulted in the diversion of financial resources away from productive uses to service the debt.

Between 1980 and 1992, Africa's foreign debt had tripled to around 183-billion US dollars. In 1980 the total debt as a percentage of GNP stood at 28 per cent but had since sky-rocketed to 109 percent.

Between 1985 and 1992, Africa disbursed about 82-billion US dollars in debt payments.

This money could have been used to meet the needs of education, health and other social services and minimise poverty, Sangale said.

He said although the problems facing Africa remained immense, prospects for recovery were bright provided the international community increased their aid to the continent and also took measures to improve its terms of trade.

Oxfam was currently engaged in a campaign code-named "make or break" calling on the international community to commit financial resources and save Africa from collapse.

The organisation was calling on G-7 countries to adopt full Trinidad terms and enable more of the continent's debt to be written off.

Sangale said Oxfam was also asking the UK Government to provide an extra 100 million pounds sterling in its 1993/94 budget for supporting programmes that help the poor in Africa. The EC was also being asked to create an extra budget of 80 million pounds sterling for Africa.

United Front Announces Emergence From Coalition

MB0806181993 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1748 GMT 8 Jun 93

[Text] Harare June 8 SAPA—Zimbabwe's United Front [UF] on Tuesday [8 June] announced its transformation from a coalition of opposition parties into a single political party with an interim leadership, reported ZIANA news agency. Speaking at a Harare press conference, newly elected UF Chairman Ephraim Tsvaringe said the interim leadership, comprising secretaries of different ministries and the treasurer, would serve the party until a congress was held. The new party's interim secretary general is Mike Chigwedere.

Ghana

Joint Cooperation Meeting With Libya Begins

AB0806185093 Accra Ghana Broadcasting Corporation
Radio Network in English 1300 GMT 8 Jun 93

[Text] The sixth session of the Ghana-Libya Permanent Joint Commission for Cooperation is going on in Accra. Delegations to the three-day meeting are being led by Ghana's foreign minister, Dr. Obed Asamoah, and his Libyan counterpart, Mr. 'Umar Mustapha al-Muntasir. Amin Alhassan reports:

[Alhassan] The first session of the Joint Commission was held in Tripoli in February 1985. The agreement entered into by the two countries at that session covered arts and culture and the establishment of a joint holding company. Two years later, trade and work force agreements were signed and the instruments of ratification exchanged in 1990. The last session was again held in Tripoli, where the agreement on trade exchanges were examined. Joint investments and financial cooperation between Ghana and Libya were also reviewed. In addition, the meeting covered a technical cooperation agreement which included consular matters, extradition treaties, and others on health, information and communication, education, as well as cooperation between the chambers of commerce in both countries.

During this current session, Ghana will present a draft extradition treaty. Other aspects of the Joint Committee will be (?screened). Ghana's foreign minister, Dr. Obed Asamoah, said the joint cooperation is a living example of what South-South cooperation means.

[Begin Asamoah recording] The primary responsibility for addressing African underdevelopment rests with us. Yes, we do need external assistance but it can never obviate the need for self-reliance. The drift towards economic integration in Europe and elsewhere, the demands made on available resources by Eastern European countries following the collapse of Communism, and the deteriorating international economic environment—characterized by unfavorable terms of trade—the collapse of world commodity prices, the rising cost of essential imports, protectionism, and other trade barriers against Third World countries make imperative the need for meaningful South-South cooperation. [end recording]

[Alhassan] Dr. Asamoah called on Libya to look into numerous complaints of harassment of Ghanaians working in Libya. The Libyan secretary for the Foreign Liaison Bureau and international cooperation, Mr. al-Muntasir, said his country has no problem with Ghanaians working there except in cases of those who arrived without the necessary traveling documents. He said developing countries need to strengthen their economies to overcome external influences. He agreed that this can be achieved through South-South cooperation. Mr. al-Muntasir admitted that developing countries have over the years been used to North-South trade and it will

therefore take some time to establish a comprehensive trade relationship among them. Touching on the coming OAU summit in Cairo, he said it is now time for the organization to review its original aims and objectives.

Guinea

Government Summons Opposition Leaders Before Gendarmerie

LD0606122793 Paris Radio France International in French 0630 GMT 6 Jun 93

[Text] In Guinea, the 25 May march organized by the opposition in which three people were killed and 50 injured is still affecting political life. The leaders of the parties involved have been summoned to appear two days from now by the chief of staff of the gendarmerie. Interior Minister Rene Gomez had previously declared that those responsible for the clashes would have to answer for their acts before the law. Yesterday 31 parties gathered in Conakry to try to face the tense situation. Serge Daniel reports:

[Daniel] The summons signed by the chief of staff of the gendarmerie has created uncertainty in people's minds. The authorities are preparing to arrest us, said Ahmed Tidjane Cisse of the RPG [Assembly of the Guinean People]. We are prepared to die to defend freedom, said Siradiou Diallo of the PRP [Party for Renewal and Progress].

Jean-Marie Dore, until now considered a moderate, puts the last nail in the coffin. In a declaration, the leader of the UPG [Union for Progress of Guinea] launches into an assault against the government, and I quote: If the arrests take place, the authorities, who are already unpopular, will bear the responsibility for a civil war. [no end quotation as heard]

The crisis committee set up by the opposition made four decisions: First, the 31 political parties will be fused into one, to be called the Party of the Opposition; second, the summons will be answered tomorrow by lawyers; third, Monday is to be declared a ghost-town day in Conakry; and finally, Alpha Conde of the RPG, who is currently in Paris, has been named spokesman for the opposition abroad.

Last night the sleep of Conakry's inhabitants was disturbed by gunshots and military patrols controlled the districts of [names indistinct]. Rumors surrounding the arrests of the opposition leaders were on the increase this morning, after the publication of a statement by the young officers, and I quote: The democratic elements of the army will not leave any arbitrary arrests unpunished.

Leaders Ignore Police Summons

AB0806115093 London BBC World Service in English
1705 GMT 7 Jun 93

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] The decision by the police in Guinea to question six opposition leaders in connection with the clash with opposition demonstrators last month seems to have backfired. The party leaders are ignoring a police summons and their defiance has brought the capital to a halt, fuelling fears of ethnic violence between Fulas and Sousous. From Conakry Foday Fofana telexed this report.

[Begin studio announcer recording] Conakry was tense today with shops and stores in the major commercial centers closed. At midnight, the deadline issued for six opposition leaders to present themselves to the authorities expires. They are charged with responsibility for the march two weeks ago in which at least three people were killed and close to 50 others wounded. The six opposition leaders include the Rally of the Guinean People, RPG; the Union of the New Republic, UNR; the Revival and Progress Party, PRP; the Democratic Party of Guinea, PDG; and two others, who have all categorically refused to answer the summons put out by the National Gendarmerie.

Yesterday, the entire opposition held separate meetings to sensitize their supporters, whom they instructed to be on maximum alert, and to respond energetically to any provocation from the government. Even the usually moderate opposition leader, Siradou Diallo of the Revival and Progress Party, PRP, who had always preached nonviolence was quoted as hitting the table at the meeting yesterday in Conakry and stating that if President Lansana Conte wanted trouble that will be just what he would get.

At the same time, Fula elders, including imams, reportedly held meetings in mosques and later advised their followers to stay home and protect themselves from a possible imminent Soussou offensive. This morning, armed traders and businessmen sat in front of their shops and stalls in readiness to oppose any attacks on their properties. Tanks were seen in the capital and trucks packed with anti-riot police have been combing the city ready to move in at the slightest hint of trouble. [end recording]

Nigeria

Social Democratic Candidate Abiola Addresses Voters

AB0906100093 Lagos NTA Television Network in English 2045 GMT 8 Jun 93

[Address by Social Democratic Party Candidate Moshood Bashorun Kashimawo Abiola to Nigerian voters; place and date not given—recorded]

[Text] My dear countrymen and women, our nation is on the threshold of history. On Saturday, June 12, we shall be taking a giant step forward in the political evolution of our great nation. The presidential election shall, by the grace of God, conclude the journey to democracy. Let me

seize this opportunity to acknowledge with gratitude the tremendous support, love, solidarity, and enthusiasm which were manifested in every part of this nation that I visited during my campaign. I also salute the government and people of Nigeria for their courage, commitment, and patience in supporting and implementing the transition process up to this final stage.

Dear compatriots, we are almost at the end of the journey. I urge you to remain steadfast to bring the process to a successful conclusion on Saturday. This is a date with history. That date must not be broken.

For us in the SDP [Social Democratic Party], the challenge of Saturday's election is to ensure that all Nigerians can see the nation of their dream. I want your support to banish the thinking that our beloved country cannot know democracy or enjoy real development and prosperity in our lifetime. Because SDP already controls the two houses of the National Assembly, strong and effective government can only be provided by an SDP president. It will be an invitation to deadlock of the type seen in the Second Republic if a president is voted into power who does not enjoy the support of the majority in the National Assembly. I pray that our nation will not make such a mistake again. I am determined to replace doubt with optimism. I shall renew hope in the Nigerian dream through the articulation and pursuit of new vision of a great Nigeria.

The foreign debt: I will initiate dialogue with the Western world who are our creditors, and negotiate ways of managing the debt to enhance a self-reliant development as well as mutual cooperation. Our creditor nations are committed to a world of shared prosperity and peace. They are, in fact, the vanguards of democracy. An SDP government will be the biggest investment in democracy in Africa. My government will offer confidence, trust, and responsibility in the debt matter.

On internal debt, my government will introduce frugal and efficient management to boost revenue and create surplus. Through these measures, outstanding internal debt owed to various contractors and service agencies will be settled within a short time indeed to make money available for investment and job creation, and increased productivity.

On fiscal measures, an SDP government under my presidency, will pursue economic policies to increase the capital base for investment. A congenial economic climate will include the following: Budget discipline in which deficit is kept to a maximum of no more than five percent of the GDP [Gross Domestic Product]. Within the first two years, millions of new jobs will be created through small-scale low capital industries to be established, owned, and run by enterprising individuals and families. These industries will make use of Nigerian raw materials to manufacture simple but useful products. I have contacted experts in the various professional associations who will be the vanguard of this new Nigerian industrial revolution.

Strategic industries like steel, refineries, and petrochemicals will be protected through appropriate policies, but will be given specific managerial guidelines to promote efficiency and reduce waste. My government will do everything possible to encourage our citizens with funds abroad to bring them back home. I will follow the examples of Mexico and Brazil where a discreet method was used which was very, very effective indeed.

On agriculture, my government's policy will focus on production of adequate and nutritious food as well as raw materials for industries. Genuine cooperative movements will be encouraged to ensure fair distribution and to combat arbitrary price increases. Simple and affordable farming implements will be produced suitable for use by millions of persons and small-scale farmers. Fertilizer distribution will be made direct to farmers in as many cases as possible. Agricultural banks for rural farmers will be established to complement the community banks and the people's banks.

Hygienic water will be made available to urban and rural dwellers. Nigerian engineers and volunteers from friendly countries will construct them. In place of the huge water works, we will construct many water works to be run and maintained by neighborhood groups or volunteer engineers and technicians. I have also commenced discussions about these and the response has been very encouraging.

On public transport, my government will end the chaos and agony in public transport in the following ways: We will revive the dead railways and modernize them. The choice of the railway system is to put our coal into productive use, and thousands of our people back to work in the labor intensive transport system. We will dredge the waterways and assist investors in water transport business. Specifically, the Niger and Benue Rivers will be dredged.

Housing: My government will embark on housing program to end the agony and anxiety of our people. The target is 50,000 housing units per local government area in a direct effort to provide employment in all localities, and improve the quality of life for every Nigerian everywhere.

Health: My government will commit more than the minimum five percent of the annual budget as recommended by the World Health Organization. We will emphasize preventive health care through the primary health program, and restore the teaching of hygiene in all primary secondary schools. We will implement the National Health Insurance Scheme and revive the morale of our medical personnel through enhanced conditions of service. We will offer incentives to bring back hundreds of Nigerian specialists abroad, and train additional medical personnel to provide health for all by the year 2,000.

On education, my government will end the current crisis in education by entering into genuine dialogue with the teaching and nonteaching staff on realistic condition of

service as from September 1, 1993. The National Primary Education Commission will be revived to take primary school teaching service out of local politics. A tuition-free education will be available to all our citizens.

National Unity and Justice: The Nigerian federation has great potential. Ours is a nation of many cultures, languages, and religious beliefs. This diversity is our asset, this multiplicity is our strength. My government will pursue just and humane policies to keep Nigeria united, strong, and prosperous through various policy measures including ensuring just and equitable distribution of resources, power, and responsibility; will accord equality to all cultures, languages, and uphold secularity of the Nigerian State and the freedom of worship of all Nigeria citizens. We will implement comprehensive programs to address the grievances of mineral producing communities which have made tremendous contribution to Nigeria but whose peculiar needs have been unfortunately neglected for a very long time. My government will create a Ministry of Womens' Affairs and make every effort to appoint at least four women ministers of cabinet rank into my first government.

Abuja and national unity: As a matter of policy, my government will accelerate the development of Abuja as a befitting capital not only for Nigeria but for Africa. Abuja is the symbol of unity of our people; Abuja is the emblem of peace and interethnic concord; Abuja is the heartbeat of diplomacy and global cooperation. It must be developed to become the capital for every Nigerian, indeed, for every African, and for all black people throughout the world.

I once again appeal to you to give me a chance, a chance to service you and be able to pay back just a little bit of the goodness I have enjoyed from all Nigerians throughout my life, especially the goodness of higher education which was given to me by the scholarship which I won in 1961.

Thank you.

NRC Candidate Tofa's Outlines 'Sense of Mission'

AB0906131193 Lagos NTA Television Network in English 2045 GMT 8 Jun 93

[Address by National Republican Convention Candidate Alhaji Othman Bashir Tofa to Nigerian voters; place and date not given—recorded]

[Text] Fellow countrymen and women, we have come to the end of campaigning for perhaps the most crucial election in the history of our fatherland. A few weeks ago, after the national convention of our party, the NRC [National Republican Convention], chose me as its flag-bearer for the election, many of you were asking the question: Who is Tofa? Who is this Tofa, and why does he want to become president of this great country of ours? I hope that during the weeks of the campaigning, when I have traveled extensively by road to all the 30

states of the Federation and Abuja, many of you have come to know, listened to me, and understand my sense of mission.

I am running for president because I believe in Nigeria. I believe that Nigeria has the potential to be a strong and virile nation, and a great power. I believe that Nigerians are hardworking, industrious, enterprising, and innovative. I believe that all that is required to make our country prosperous is a strong, dedicated, and visionary leader. With all humility, I am running for president because I believe that within me runs a sense of patriotism, and a sense of mission to provide Nigeria that leadership that can turn the country around for the benefit of all.

My sense of mission to change things for the better in Nigeria has been reinforced by my extensive travels around the country in the past and, especially, these last six weeks when I have covered 17,000 kms by road. As I have looked around at the faces of suffering and anguish, that commitment to alleviate the suffering of our people and to bring succor to every Nigerian has been further strengthened. What I have seen as I have campaigned throughout, round the country, has confirmed to me that we have the enormous problems that we have always talked about.

The standard of living of the majority of Nigerians is threatened by extraordinary inflation. This inflation is partly caused by huge national debt and unstable currency. Everywhere, all over the country, I have seen large numbers of unemployed youth. Many of them do not have any useful skills at all, and even those who have, have no jobs to do. Many of our economic problems have been caused by instability, corruption, and in some cases incompetence in the management of the economy. Our abundant natural resources are not being fully tapped, and available manpower not fully or properly utilized.

Notwithstanding the introduction of Structural Adjustment Policy by the present military administration, there has been very little incremental foreign investment. Instead, over the last five years many companies have closed down. As a result, industries are dying and industrial output declining. There has also been an alarming rate of capital flight, and foreign disinvestment.

The political situation is just as alarming as the economic. The nation is divided by mutual suspicion and distrust. There is general depression, cynicism, and frustration. There is a noticeable absence of national pride except occasionally when the national football team, the Green Eagles, wins a match. The worst aspect is that it appears that most Nigerians have lost faith in political leadership, whether military or civilian.

Socially, crime and poverty are on the rise. There is a rapidly deteriorating hard drugs problem. Most of our institutions are in a state of decay. This is true of the

schools and the universities whose most significant feature is that, because of strikes and other industrial action, they are mere buildings in which hardly any activities take place. There is spreading and pervasive urban squalor.

There are a few cities with any transportation facilities, and in a city such as Lagos the transportation problem is reaching crisis proportions. In the light of all this, it is not surprising that there is so much industrial tension in the country now. In a nutshell, our country is presently experiencing deplorable economic and political crisis. The majority of Nigerians feel a sense of hopelessness. Most ordinary Nigerians have lost faith in the ability or indeed the willingness of government to cater for their needs, and to provide an environment where they can carry on their businesses in peace and prosperity.

Nigerians, we need a team that can rescue us from the economic, political, and social depression that we have fallen into. A president cannot do the job single-handedly. That is impossible. What is important is his ability to select a team that is capable, and that also reflects the multiethnic and multireligious nature of our society. The president's ability to show a good understanding of the various problems of the country, to demonstrate a strong leadership by example, and to work tirelessly with a strong sense of mission and an unstoppable resolve to succeed, are also very important factors.

I am asking you to vote for me because again, with all humility, I believe that I possess these qualities. I equally know that my running mate possesses these qualities too—a distinguished economist and astute politician. This choice ensures that the NRC brings to this election a balanced ticket. If voted into power, I will exercise the same care that I have demonstrated in choosing my running mate in the even more important task of selecting a good and balanced team of capable Nigerians to man all the ministries and other important positions that we shall create.

I do not want to belittle the importance of philanthropy but I feel convinced that our problems have gone beyond the stage that can be solved by mere donations here and there or by begging for reparations for, as stated in the preamble to the manifest [of the] party, the National Republican Convention, if you give a man fish, you feed him for just one day but if you teach him how to fish, you feed him forever. Our aim is to give to Nigerians the tools and necessary training to make us self-reliant so that we can feed ourselves forever, not just for one day.

Fellow Nigerians, we must not waste time; we must not waste this golden opportunity to vote in an administration that is capable of uniting and not dividing our country. With unity, we can begin to pick up the pieces in our shattered economy. With unity we can begin to heal political wounds, and [word indistinct]. With unity we can begin to rebuild our social structures and ensure that neither religion nor ethnicity will divide us and cause strife.

An NRC government will provide the right focus and balance to begin to tackle our immediate problems. I regard problems such as food, education, health, transportation, unemployment, and crime as those that require immediate attention. We must focus on solutions that will provide quick relief to untold hardships being suffered by millions of our countrymen and women. In the long run, we must rebuild our shattered economic, political, and social structures so that we can restore our national pride and give dignity to our people.

I urge you, I urge you, I urge you to vote for the NRC. I urge you to vote for the dynamism, experience, maturity, and bonus that the Tofa-Ugoh ticket represents. I urge every Nigerian to join hands with us in alleviating our country's immediate problems, and in making this country great again.

Thank God and may He bless you all. Long live the Federal Republic of Nigeria. Long live the National Republican Convention.

NNPC Says Staff Strike Illegal, Fuel Shortage Hits Lagos

AB0806124893 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in English 0600 GMT 8 Jun 93

[Text] The Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation, NNPC, has reacted to the strike action embarked upon by its staff members of Petroleum and Natural Gas Senior Staff Association and National Union of Petroleum and Natural Gas Workers. The NNPC management in a statement yesterday described the strike action as illegal in the light of steps taken to avoid the action. It said the management had scheduled a meeting to discuss the Union's grievances yesterday, and duly notified members of staff about these developments. It therefore described as most surprising that the strike was implemented as planned despite management's efforts.

The reasons given by the Union for work stoppage was the demand for an increase in their salaries and fringe benefits to equal rates of the private oil sector companies. The NNPC said the remuneration of the staff was far superior to those of their civil service counterparts with the least paid worker earning about 26,000 naira per annum while a fresh graduate earns about 52,000 naira per annum in addition to other welfare items. It said the NNPC was currently awaiting its proposals for correct pricing of petroleum products and had promised the improvement of staff remuneration once the financial position improves.

The NNPC management said with the presidential elections so close at hand, and with the Warri Refinery due for a [word indistinct], coupled with the action of Kaduna Refinery's staff, pointed to motives outside those of normal industrial relations in the strike action. The statement assured the nation that NNPC would do everything possible to avoid the present situation or mitigate its impact.

[Paris AFP in English in a Lagos-dated item at 1057 GMT on 8 June adds the following: "Police were deployed around Lagos filling stations Tuesday as a fuel shortage again struck Nigeria's commercial capital after a petrol tanker drivers' strike last week almost paralysed the city. Reliable sources said law enforcement agents were deployed to prevent a possible breakdown of law and order. Several vehicles were seen burned around the premises of petrol stations close to Lagos Airport, witnesses said, but no immediate explanation for the destruction was available. The tanker drivers last Thursday (3 June) agreed to return to work. Some analysts expressed fears that the renewed fuel shortage could jeopardise the holding of presidential elections due on Saturday (12 June) as part of the military junta's programme to return power to elected civilians on August 27."]

Petroleum Workers Suspend Actions

AB0806214593 Lagos NTA Television Network in English 2000 GMT 8 Jun 93

[Excerpts] Members of the NNPC [Nigerian National Petroleum Company] branch of the Petroleum and Natural Gas Senior Staff Association of Nigeria have suspended the industrial action they embarked upon yesterday to press home demands for better pay and conditions of service. The chairman of the association, Mr. Francis Adu, told correspondent Ekeret Udog in an interview in Lagos this evening that the decision to suspend the industrial action was taken in the interest of the nation and the success of the transition program.

[Begin recording] [Adu] What we want to prove to the majority of Nigerians, in fact the 80 million Nigerians, is that we do not have any (?grudges) towards the presidential election. We are all going to vote. We have fulfilled our own obligation as citizens of this country. So, with the respect we have for the totality of our fellow Nigerians and our good management—we call them good because they are our friends, we still go to the table to discuss with them, we have called off the strike—I want to state emphatically clear that we have called off the strike, (?telling them) to go back to work from tomorrow morning.

[Udog] The directive to all NNPC senior staff who embarked on an industrial action yesterday came after hours of closed-door meetings by members of the NNPC branch of the Petroleum and Natural Gas Senior Staff Association of Nigeria, PENGASAN. Mr. Francis Adu, the association's chairman, said union officials have been dispatched to the Port-Harcourt refinery, the only functional oil refinery in the country, to ensure that the plant continues to function following the suspension of the industrial action. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Meanwhile, petrol scarcity persisted today in Lagos as many petrol filling stations remained without petrol, despite the large number of motorists desperate to fill their jerry cans or car tanks. [passage omitted]

With (?this) suspension of the industrial action by NNPC staff and the directive to all striking workers to return to work, all expectations point to a quick return to normalcy regarding the supply of petroleum products nationwide. [end recording]

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